IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

Index to the Supplement

TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1878.

34

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

Index to the Supplement

TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1878.

PAGE.

, Howrah, and Rajapore Drainage cheme—Note by Col. F. T. Haig on e— ... 1017

anath De—Kumar—of Balasore—Li-erality of— ... 1357

—Appointment of a Committee to consider e question of improving the rent law in— ... 965

lpore Division—Resolution on the nnual General Report of the—for the year 877-78 ... 1004

—Effect of inundations in the districts of ungpore, Dinagepore, and— ... 892

n Division—Resolution on the Annual eneral Report of the—for the year 877-78 ... 1126

a Municipality—Resolution on the re-f the—for 1877 ... 1422

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Kendrapara—for the onth of May 1878, 755; June, 845; July, 86; August, 1305; September ... 1348

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the High Level—for the month f May 1878, 756; June, 846; July, 987; ugust, 1306; September ... 1349

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Taldundah—for the month f May 1878, 757; June, 847; July, 988, ugust, 1307; September ... 1349

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Midnapore—for the month f May 1878, 758; June, 848; July, 989; ugust, 1308; September ... 1350

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal—for the onth of May 1878, 759; June, 849; July, 90; August, 1309; September ... 1351

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Arrah—for the month of ay 1878, 760; June, 850; July, 991; ugust, 1310; September ... 1352

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Western Main—for the onth of May 1878, 761; June, 851; July, 92; August 1311; September ... 1353

tement showing the total amount of traffic nd tolls on the Patna—for the month of ay 1878, 761; June, 851; July, 992; ugust, 1311; September ... 1353

PAGE.

Charitable Dispensary—Endowment of Chooneeloll Seal's— ... 685

Chittagong Division—Resolution on the Annual General Report of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1113

Chittagong Port—Resolution on the Annual Report of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1117

Chota Nagpore Division—Resolution on the Annual General Report of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 997

Chumparun—Condition of the laboring and cultivating classes in the district of—in the Patna division ... 877

Cinchona cultivation and on the Quinologist's Report—Resolution on the annual reports on— ... 1448

Colonial Emigration—Resolution on the Annual Report on— ... 1011

Customs Department—Resolution on the administration of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1375

Dacca Division—Resolution on the Annual General Report of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1049

Dancoonee drainage works and crops—Heavy rain-fall on the 22nd September and its effects on the— ... 1484

Dehree Training School—Examination of apprentices at the— ... 1469

Dinagepore—
  Effect of inundation in the districts of Rungpore Bograh, and— ... 892
  Measures for improving the drainage of the town of— ... 1419

District Road Fund 951, 1393

Donation—Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore's— ... 947

Drainage schemes—Note by Colonel F. T. Haig, R.E., on the Howrah, Amptah, and Rajapore— ... 1017

Drainage—Measures for improving the—of the town of Dinagepore ... 1419

Drowning—Deaths of seamen by—in the river Hooghly in 1877 ... 1037

Educational Department—Revised scheme for the working of the— ... 804

Emigration—Resolution on the Annual Report on colonial— ... 1011

Endowments—Amendment of the law regarding the administration of native religious and charitable— ... 123

Excise Department—Resolution on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1283

PAGE.

Famine—Circular asking for information on matters connected with the relief and prevention of— ... 719

Fire-Brigade—Report on the working of the Jute Warehouse and—Act in Howrah during the year 1877-78 ... 823

Forest Administration in Bengal—Resolution in the progress report of—for the year 1877-78 ... 1195

Forest Officers—Resolution of the Government of India, regarding the authority of—to execute contracts and other instruments ... 1333

Ganges, Bhugiruthee, and Brahmapooter—Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on rivers—during the month of June 1878, 787; July 912; August 1032; September 1229; October ... 1441

General Hospital—Closing of the Sumbhoonath Pundit ward in the— 801, 863

Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta—Resolution on the annual report of the— ... 799

Hooghly—Pilotage in the river— ... 765

Howrah, Amptah, and Rajapore drainage Schemes—Note by Col. F. T. Haig on the— ... 1017

Immigration in Jamaica—Annual report on— ... 1445

Inland Emigration—Resolution on the annual report on— ... 1119

International Exhibition—Prospectus of an—to be held at Sydney, New South Wales ... 1081

Inundation—Effect of—in the districts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Bograh ... 892

Irrigation—

Operations of Lower Bengal, during the months of March 1878, 695; April 696; May 763; June ... 853

Area leased for—up to 31st July 994; 31st August 1313; 30th September ... 1373

Joykissen Mookerjee—Liberality of Baboo— ... 1185

Jotendro Mohun Tagore's—Maharajah—donation ... 947

Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act in Howrah—Report on the working of the—during the year 1877-78 ... 823

Labouring and cultivating classes—

Condition of the—in the Patna Division ... 862

Condition of the—in the District of Chumparun ... 877

Land Revenue Administration—Resolution on the Board's report upon the—of the Lower Provinces for the year 1877-78 ... 1201

Liberality of Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee ... 1185

———— of Kumar Baikanta Nath De of Balasore ... 1357

Lunatic Asylums in Bengal—Resolution on the report on the—for the year 1877 ... 857

Marine Department—Resolution on the annual report of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 738

Medical Institutions—Resolution on the annual report on the Calcutta—for 1877 ... 1149

Meteorological—

Results of the—observations taken at the Alipore Observatory, from the 23rd to 29th June 1878, 694; 30th June to 6th July 716; 7th to 13th July 754; 14th to 20th July 786; 21st to 27th July 819; 28th July to 3rd August 844; 4th to 10th August 872; 11th to 17th August 910; 18th to 24th August 944; 25th to 31st August 962; 1st to 7th September 984; 8th to 14th September 1029; 15th to 21st September 1076; 22nd to 28th September 1146; 29th September to 5th October 1181; 6th to 12th October 1193; 13th to 19th October 1228; 20th to 26th October 1274; 27th October to 2nd November 1304; 3rd to 9th November 1344; 10th to 16th November 1372; 17th to 23rd November 1410; 24th to 30th November 1440; 1st to 7th December 1466; 8th to 14th December ... 1477

Abstract of observations as received in the—Office, Calcutta, during April 1878, 714; May 816; June 942; July 1030; August 1074; September 1346; October ... 1438

Mean pressures and temperatures of the
ceding tables reduced to sea level
animometric results, and cloud obser
[715, 817, 943, 1031, 107

Abstract of the results of the—observ
taken at the Alipore Observatory
month of June 717; July 911; Augus
September 1182; October 1345; Novem

Meteorological Telegraphic—

Report for the period 23rd to 29th June 18
693; 30th June to 6th July 713; 7th to 1
July 753; 14th, 20th July 785; 21st to 2
July 818; 28th July to 3rd August 843;
to 10th August 871; 11th to 17th Aug
909; 18th to 24th August 941; 25th to
August 961; 1st to 7th September 983;
to 14th September 1028; 15th to 21st
tember 1073; 2nd to 228th September 1
29th September to 5th October 1180;
to 12th October 1192; 13th to 19th Octo
1227; 20th to 26th October 1273; 27th
tober to 2nd November 1303; 3rd to
November 1343; 10th to 16th Novem
1371; 11th to 23rd November 1409; 2
to 30th November 1437; 1st to 7th Dece
ber 1465; 8th to 14th December 1476; 1
to 21st December

Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcut
Resolution on the administration repor
the—for 1877-78

Northern Bengal State Railway—Damage
floods to the temporary divisions of th
between Julpigoree and Silligoree

Orissa Division—

Resolution on the annual report on the ad
nistration of the tributary states of th
for the year 1877-78

Resolution on the General Administrat
report of the—for 1877-78

Patna Division—

Condition of the labouring and cultivati
classes in the several districts of the—

Resolution on the annual general report
the—for the year 1877-78

Pilotage in the river Hooghly

Police Department—Annual Administration
port of the—for the year 1877

Port of Calcutta—Resolution on the annual
port of the Health Officer of the—

Port Trust—Annual report of the Calcutta—
the year 1877-78

Prices Current—

Retail—of food-grains, firewood, and salt,
the districts of Bengal for the fortnig
ending the 30th June 1878, 704; 15th Ju
775; 31st July 834; 15th August 900, 93
31st August 974; 15th September 1064; 30
September 1174; 15th October 1218; 31
October 1294; 15th November 1362, 140
30th November 1456; 15th December

Wholesale—of food-grains, firewood, and sa
in the different marts, for the fortnig
ending 30th June 1878, 708; 15th July 78
31st July 838; 15th August 904, 936; 31
August 978; 15th September 1068; 30th Se
tember 1178; 15th October 1222; 31st Oct
ber 1298; 15th November 1366, 1404; 30
November 1460; 15th December

Presidency Division—Resolution on the annu
general report of the—for the year 1877-

Public utility—Works of—constructed in 18

Public Instruction in Bengal—Resolution
the annual report on—for the year 1877-

Railway—

Damage by flood to the temporary divisi
in the Northern Bengal State—betwe
Julpigoree and Silligoree

Report of fluctuations of traffic on the Eas
ern Bengal—for five weeks ending 29
June 1878, 788; to 27th July 915; 24
August 1033; 28th Septemper 1275; 26
October 1413; 30th November

Report of fluctuations of traffic on the Ea
Indian—from 26th May to 30th June 187
820; 1st to 27th July 913; 28th July to 24
August 1077; to 28th September 1314;
26th October 1411; to 23rd November

PAGE.

fluctuations of traffic on the Tir-
—for the month of June 1878,
916; August 1034; September
ober 1415; November ... 1478
luctuations of traffic on the North-
al State—for the month of April
4; May 916; June 917; July 963,
1183; September 1316; October ... 1414
Weekly return of traffic receipts on
—697, 718, 764, 789, 822, 855, 873,
5, 964, 995, 1035, 1079, 1147, 1184,
1230, 1277, 1317, 1355, 1374, 1416,
468, 1479, ... 1505
eather and State and Prospect of
rops.—Statement showing—in the
nt districts of Bengal, during the
nding 29th June 1878 687; 6th July
3th July 747; 20th July 772; 27th
810; 3rd August 831; 10th August
17th August 897; 24th August
1st August 955; 7th September 971;
September 1022; 21st September
28th September 1139; 5th October
13th October 1186; 19th October
26th October 1267; 2nd November
9th November 1337; 16th November
23rd November 1396; 30th November
7th December 1453; 14th December
21st December ... 1488

report of—compiled at the Meteoro-
Reporter's Office, 690, 710, 750, 782,
40, 868, 906, 938, 958, 980, 1025, 1070,
1189, 1224, 1270, 1300, 1340, 1368,
1434, 1462, 1473, ... 1498
-on the 22nd September, and its effects
e Dancoonee Drainage works, and on
rops ... 1484
Amptah and Howrah Drainage
mes—Note by Col. F. T. Haig, R.E.,
e— ... 1017
and Cooch Behar division—Reso-
n on the annual general report of
-for the year 1877-78 ... 1053
d Narain Singh—Capture and de-
tion of six man-eating tigers by
oo— ... 948
on Department—Resolution on the
rt on the administration of the—during
year 1877-78 ... 1155

PAGE.

Rent law in Behar—Appointment of a committee to consider the question of improving the— ... 965
Rice—Statement showing the stocks of—in and around Calcutta, 699, 828, 954, 1170, 1334, 1430
Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta—Annual report on the—for the year 1877-78 ... 875
Rungpore—Effects of inundation in the districts of—, Dinagepore and Bogra ... 892
Salt Market—
  Report on the state of the—for the fourth quarter of 1877-78 ... 741
  Report on the state of the—for the first quarter of 1878-79 ... 1039
Salt Department—Resolution on the report of Board of Revenue on the Adminitration of the— ... 1106
Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal—Resolution on the annual report of the—for the year 1877 ... 791
Seamen—Deaths of—by drowning in the river Hooghly in 1877 ... 1037
Shipping Office—Resolution on the annual report of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1046
Shumboonath Pundit Ward—closing of the—in the General Hospital 801, 863
Small Cause Court of Calcutta—Resolution on the report of the—for the year1877-78 ... 949
Stamp Department—Resolution on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1279
Suburbs of Calcutta—Resolution on the administration report of the municipality of the—for the year 1877-78 ... 1287
Sydney, New South Wales—Prospectus of an International Exhibition to be held at— ... 1081
Tea Chests—Size and weight of Indian— ... 1481
Tigers—Capture and destruction of six man-eating—by Baboo Rampersaud Narain Singh... 948
Traffic—Statement showing the quantities of the principal staples of—imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of April 1878, 745; May 829; June 969; July 1213; August 1335; September ... 1451
————Statement showing the quantities and values of the principal staples of—exported inland from Calcutta during the month of April 1878, 746; May 830; June 970; July 1214; August 1336; September ... 1452
Tributary States—Resolution on the annual report on the administration of the—of Orissa ... 1161
Works of Public Utility constructed by private individuals in 1877 ... 921

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 27 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta; or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
DOWMENT of Choonee Lall Seal's Charitable Dispensary	685	METEOROLOGICAL Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th June 1878	693
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th June 1878	687	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th June 1878 ...	694
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	690	Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the months of March and April 1878	695
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	697

ENDOWMENT OF CHOONEE LALL SEAL'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

RESOLUTION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1878.

READ—

> Correspondence which has passed between the Solicitor to the Government of India and Mr. A. St. John Carruthers, Solicitor to the executors of the will of the late Baboo Choonee Lall Seal, on the subject of the bequest made by the deceased for the establishment of a charitable dispensary in the town of Calcutta.

THE executors of the will of the deceased are prepared to make over to Government the sum of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 for the construction of a building to accommodate the dispensary, together with a further sum of Rs. 50,000 to be invested for the endowment of the institution, and they agree that the dispensary shall be erected on the plot of land No. 469, College Street, adjoining the Medical College Hospital grounds. They also stipulate that the dispensary shall be called "Choonee Lall Seal's Charitable Dispensary;" that the name shall be inscribed in large letters on a marble slab in English and Bengalee in the front of the building; that Government shall engage to keep up the dispensary; that they shall be allowed to visit it whenever they please, and that no further claim shall be made upon them.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the executors of the will of the deceased be informed that he accepts the terms mentioned above on the understanding that accommodation will be provided for both surgical and medical patients, and that the Public Works Department of this Government will be desired to submit on an early date a design for the dispensary. Measures will also at once be taken to have the land transferred to Government. The Solicitor to Government should obtain the bequest from the executors of the will of the deceased, and deposit it with the Accountant-General, Bengal, who will be desired to place the sum allotted for the building of the dispensary at the credit of the Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department. These officers will also report the manner in which they have invested the above sum, to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to decide what establishment should be entertained for the dispensary, and what sums should be set apart for the purchase of medicines, for contingencies, and for annual repairs.

3. The representatives of the deceased should be invited to nominate a member of the family to serve on a committee, whose duty it will be to see that the money bequeathed by the late Baboo Choonee Lall Seal is expended in accordance with the wishes and intentions of the founder of the charity. The Surgeon-General of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, and the Principal, Medical College, will be *ex-officio* members of the committee. When this committee is formed and duly appointed, the sum of Rs. 50,000 should be invested in the name of the Choonee Lall Seal Dispensary Committee. The committee will then draw up a detailed scheme of expenditure for establishment, medicines, contingencies, and repairs for the approval of Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Solicitor to the Government of India for information and guidance, and for communication to the executors of the will of the late Baboo Choonee Lall Seal through their Solicitor Mr. A. St. John Carruthers, to the Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, to the Accountant-General, to the Principal of the Medical College Hospital, and to the Surgeon-General to this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th June 1878.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BENGAL.		
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan. June 29 '78	0·87	Weather—generally hot and cloudy. The late rain has done much good to the growing plants. More rain is wanted. Cultivation is progressing favourably. Cotton is being harvested. General health is good.
		Raneegunge ...	2·71	
		Bood-Bood ...	3·05	
		Cutwa ...	6·58	
		Jehanabad ...	0·05	
		Culna ...	1·81	
	2	Baukoora, „ 29 „	6·76	Weather—cooler, with recurring showers. The rain has done much good, and the prospects of the crops are good everywhere.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 29 „	5·70	The monsoon rain has now fairly set in. The state and prospects of the crops are very good so far. The young rice is good, and the sugarcane very good. Indigo looks but middling.
	4	Midnapore, „ 29 „	1·34	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable, if it rains all over the district. The recent showers have saved the young plants in the Sudder station and the neighbouring villages.
	5	Hooghly, „ 29 „	2·58	Weather—showery. Sky partially cloudy. The prospects of the *aus* crop continue to be good. *Amun* lands are still being cultivated and seedlings prepared in nurseries. Small-pox is prevailing in thanas Pandooah and Kristonagore and in the Hooghly municipality. No other sickness is reported.
		Howrah, July *1 „	1·60	The monsoon has come with light rains. The crops promise well now. General health is good.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, June 29 '78	1·11	Weather—cooler. Ploughing is still going on, and the seedlings on low lands are doing well. Public health is good. Nine cases of small-pox have been reported at Busseerhat, and cattle disease continues at Satkhira.
	7	Nuddea, „ 29 „	3·46	The rainy season has apparently set in, though the rain has not yet been very heavy. The crops are in excellent condition and promise very well. Coarse rice is, however, still dear; the price ranges from Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-12 per maund.
	8	Jessore, „ 29 „	2·66	The rains appear now to have fairly set in, though the fall has not been heavy. The rain which has lately fallen has been of very great benefit to the crops, the prospects of which are now good. More rain is wanted at once. Cattle disease, which seemed to have almost disappeared in Khoolna, is now reported as destroying large numbers of cattle there. It has also appeared, though in a less severe form, in Narail and Bagirhat.
		Jhenida ...	2·12	
		Magoora ...	1·46	
		Narail ...	1·83	
		Khoolna ...	0·75	
		Bagirhat ...	5·30	
	9	Moorshedabad, „ 29 „	4·01	Weather—stormy and seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are now satisfactory. Prices are much the same. Public health is good.
		Lalbagh ...	3·42	
		Jungypore ...	1·85	
		Rampore Hât ...	6·63	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, June 28 „	7·21	Heavy rain nearly every day. The prospects of the rice crops are good. Prices are unaltered.
	11	Rajshahye, „ 29 „	2·50	There has been rain all over the district, and in some parts it has been heavy. Weather is sultry. The recent rain has been beneficial to the *dhan* and other standing crops which are looking well. Heavy rain is required to transplant the *ropa dhan*. The river Pudma is rising. Public health is good.
		Nattore ...	2·14	
	12	Rungpore, „ 28 „	10·13	The monsoon has regularly set in and the weather is still rainy. The recent heavy rain has been most beneficial for transplanting the *amun* rice. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Rice has become cheaper. Cholera is fast disappearing. There is a little fever among people exposed to the weather.
		Gaibanda ...	7·86	
		Bagdogra ...	15·71	
		Kurigram ...	12·27	
	13	Bogra, „ 29 „	3·92	Weather—cloudy, with constant rain. The rain has done much good, and the prospects of the standing crops are now favourable throughout the district. *Aus dhan* and jute are now being cut. Public health is fair for the time of year.
	14	Pubna, „ 29 '78	2·82	Weather—cool and damp. There has been seasonable rain. South-east wind is prevailing. The prospects of the crops are good. The *jali dhan* crop is being cut and the outturn is satisfactory. The *aus* and *amun* crops also are promising. No change in prices. Health is good.

---

* Report of 1st July shows rainfall during the week ending 29th June.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—*contd.*		*Central Districts.*—(Contd.)		
	15	Darjeeling	......	Return not received.
	16	Julpigoree June 29 '78	11·88	Very heavy rain. The crops are reported flourishing from all parts of the district. Some damage has been done, however, to the young crops by the excessive rain.
		Cooch Behar " 27 "	Quantity not given	There has been almost continuous rain with thunderstorms occasionally. The exceptionally heavy rainfall has not done so much harm as was expected, as there was apparently not much rain in the hills, and the river did not overflow. A great part of the country, however, was for nearly two days flooded, and whether the *bitri dhan* in the lower lands which was overtopped by the floods has been lost, or has recovered itself, remains to be seen. The Deputy Commissioner does not think the loss will be great. *Haimanta* cultivation is actively progressing. Public health is good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	17	Dacca June 29 '78	1·42	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The past week has been a very good one for the crops.
		Mañickgunge ...	1·52	
		Moonsheegunge (for week ending 26th) ..	4·54	
	18	Furreedpore, June 29 '78	1·58	Weather—showery throughout the week. The Collector thinks that, with the exception of some of the *aus* crop which suffered from drought in the early part of the month, all crops are likely to do well as far as can be known at present.
		Goalundo ...	2·26	
		Madaripore ...	1·69	
	19	Backergunge, " 27 "	3·59	There has been rain generally throughout the week. The *aus* rice crop suffered much from the previous drought, but has partly recovered. The public health is good. There is some disease among cattle in Perozepore.
	20	Mymensingh, " 28 "	3·70	The rainfall registered at the sub-division of Kishoregunge is 12 inches, and in the rest of the district is not much in excess of the rainfall at head-quarters. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	21	Tipperah, " 28 "	7·60	High winds with heavy rain at intervals. Temperature cool. Sky cloudy. The *aus* and *amun dhan* crops have recovered from the effects of the dry weather at the beginning of the month. The jute crop continues to promise well.
		Sub-division ...	4·19	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, " 27 "	4·59	The first part of the week was showery. Heavy rain set in on the night of the 25th and has continued since with but few breaks. *Dhan* seedlings are doing well and prospects are good. Prices have fallen owing to importations from Noakholly.
	23	Noakholly " 27 "	9·29	Monsoon appears to be fairly established. Cultivation for the *amun* crop continues. Prospects are good. Public health is good.
	24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 25 "	1·33	Occasional falls of rain throughout the week, which have greatly improved the prospects of the crops. Distress is increasing, specially in the Kassalong Valley, because people living therein are not able to resort to timber trade owing to the exorbitant rates of tolls now levied by the Forest Department at the mouth of the Kassalong.
		Hill Tipperah " 26 "	5·48	The week has been very rainy. 3·30 inches of rain fell on the night of the 19th instant, causing heavy floods in the hill streams. The floods have done some damage to the *aus* seedlings. The public health has been good.
		BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVN.	25	Patna, June 29 '78	2·01	The rains seem to have fairly set in. Ploughing and sowing are going on vigorously. Prospects are now favourable.
	26	Gya, " 29 "	5·66	Weather—cloudy. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade has been 112·2°. The sowing of the *bhadoi* crops is going on. The recent rain has been very beneficial. The price of food still continues high. Rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee. Public health is good.
		Nowada ...	2·20	
		Jehanabad ...	2·60	
		Aurungabad ...	2·17	
	27	Shahabad, " 29 "	2·27	The rains have now clearly set in and the weather is cool and cloudy. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. The sowing of the *bhadoi* crops has commenced.
	28	Durbhunga, " 29 "	7·11	Heavy rain during the week. Weather cool and pleasant. The rain has been of immense benefit. The crops on the ground were beginning to dry up. *Bhadoi* sowings are in progress.
	29	Mozufferpore, " 29 "	4·70	Weather—cool and cloudy. The rains commenced on 25th instant with a steady fall of 0·75, which was followed by light falls on 26th and 27th, and by a long and copious fall on 28th. The rains have fallen in the most favourable manner possible, and almost every drop has been sucked into the earth. The prospects of all crops are much improved, and agricultural operations are proceeding vigorously. The reports from the sub-divisions having been despatched on 27th, shew much lower falls of rain than the figures supplied from head quarters.
		Seetamurhee ...	1·80	
		Hajeepore ...	0·53	

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)				
PATNA.—(*Contd.*)	30	Sarun, June 29 '78 Gopalgunge ...	0·94 1·10	Weather—hot and cloudy. The rains have set in during the week. East wind is prevailing. There have been showers in most parts of the district, and the prospects of the crops have generally improved; but more rain is badly wanted. Prices are stationary. Public health is good.
	31	Chumparun, „ 29 „	1·53	Weather—cloudy, with every indication of rain. The prospects of the crops have been much improved by the late fall of rain, which has enabled the cultivators to commence preparations for the *bhadoi*. Prices continue high.
	32	Monghyr, „ 29 „ Beguserai ... Jamui ...	3·21 1·86 0·34	Weather—warm in the first part of the week, but much cooler since the rains have set in. The setting in of the rains has saved most of the early crops. Prospects are good,
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	33	Bhagulpore, „ 29 „	6·23	Weather—seasonable. The heavy rain which has been falling for the last two days has made things look brighter. Agricultural operations are in full swing. Two large flights of locusts passed over the station on the 28th, going towards the north-east. Prices are stationary. General health is good.
	34	Purneah, „ 29 „ Kissengunge ... Arrareah ...	9·85 3·07 9·64	Wind easterly. Heavy rain and showers daily. The state and prospects of the crops are very favourable.
	35	Maldah, „ 29 „	8·04	Weather—cloudy and cool, with heavy showers almost every day throughout the week. The crops and country have greatly benefitted by the rain. The prospects of the crops continue favourable. The price of rice continues very high as before. Health is good.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. „ *30 „	3·55	Good rain alternating with bright hot sunshine. The state and prospects of the crops now sown and being sown are good, except that they are all very late, and will therefore be exposed to greater danger than usual from early cessation of the rains.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	37	Cuttack June 29 '78	7·76	Weather—cloudy and cool. The rainy season has set in, and the rainfall in the Sudder sub-division is sufficient for agricultural purposes. In Jajpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions more rain is wanted. The prospects of the crops continue good. Cholera is less prevalent.
	38	Pooree „ 27 „ Khoorda ...	0·90 2·04	Weather—seasonable. There was a good shower of rain in the sub-division of Khoorda and in the salt tracts of Malood. It did much good to the dying rice plants in low lands in Khoorda. Ploughing is going on. Common rice sells at 10½ to 13½ seers for the rupee. Exportation is still going on. There is a barque waitng for cargo in the Pooree port. Cholera is still reported.
	39	Balasore, „ 28 „	0·54	Weather—very cloudy, but the rains are still holding off, and the growth of the young rice crop is retarded; from parts of the district it has even been reported that the crop has been killed by the drought and is being re-sown. The air, however, is damper and cooler, and public health is fair.
CHOTA NAGPORE.		*South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	40	Hazareebagh, June 28 '78	0·92	Weather—seasonable. The monsoon has broken quietly over the district. From reports received, it appears that more rain has fallen in the interior than in the Sudder station. Ploughing and sowing have commenced. Locusts have been reported as being seen, and a few visited the station on the 25th, but did no damage. Cholera is still prevalent in the mines.
	41	Lohardugga, „ 29 „	2·15	Weather—cool and cloudy, with rain all over the district during the past four days. The monsoon appears to have at last set in. Ploughing and sowing are in full progress all over the district. The crops are reported to have germinated well. Most of the upland crops have been destroyed by the late drought and re-sowings are being made. Prices still rule excessively high, and considerable distress has prevailed in the district; but the final setting in of the rains will improve matters. General health is good; but great mortality of cattle is reported from Palamow owing to want of fodder.
	42	Singbhoom „ 28 „	3·05	On the 24th the monsoon put in an appearance and two inches of rain fell. Since that date the weather has become cool and all that is desirable. The crops that were fast withering up have now quite recovered from the effects of the late rain. The sowing of *gora dhan, til* and Indian-corn has been commenced. Two flights of locusts have been reported—one from the north-west corner of the district in which the locusts were going northwards, and one on the 26th from the south-east in which they were going southwards Prices are still high, but a fall is looked forward to now that the rains appear actually to have set in. General health is good. No new cases of cholera have been reported.
	43	Manbhoom „ 29 „	4·16	Good showers daily since 23rd. Weather cool and pleasant. The prospects are fair. Ploughing and sowing of crops of all kinds are being carried on. The district is fairly healthy.

---

* Report of 30th shows rainfall during the week ending 29th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd July 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th June 1878.	Rain from 16th to 22nd June 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·77	1·33	20·36	22nd June	
		Cutwa	0·56	4·40	17·09	ditto	
		Culna	1·74	2·74	23·36	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	0·15	1·87	11·21	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·80	1·09	12·40	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·57	1·47	17·21	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·18	0·94	14·16	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·32	1·91	14·69	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·40	1·96	11·62	ditto	
		Roypore	2·37	0·83	14·04	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·02	1·66	8·21	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	1·70	17·08	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·35	3·73	15·76	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0·08	1·89	9·91	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	1·07	9·22	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Not recd.	Not recd.	20·58	8th June	
		Serampore	ditto	ditto	15·84	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·20	2·75	21·39	22nd June	Not received 2nd to 8th June.
		Maheshreka	Nil	3·35	21·68	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	ditto	0·48	7·08	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	0·25	3·02	19·92	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	0·21	3·10	25·01	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	0·21	3·12	24·82	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·50	2·51	20·86	ditto	
		Baraset	1·22	3·71	23·18	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0·99	18·57	ditto	
		Barripore	0·20	1·51	17·95	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·91	6·07	26·51	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·20	4·59	20·65	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·94	4·23	22·31	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·81	1·33	15·73	ditto	
		Bongong	1·70	3·75	24·22	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	5·26	13·39	ditto	
		Chooadanga	0·80	4·06	24·06	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·44	4·49	20·25	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·29	3·43	29·06	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·71	1·99	26·11	ditto	
		Narail	0·30	1·80	20·03	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	3·89	22·57	ditto	
		Jhenidah	0·04	3·43	19·71	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Not recd	5·05	21·98	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th June.
		Magoorah	0·82	2·01	23·43	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·65	5·44	15·67	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·88	0·55	13·32	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·35	3·44	12·86	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·15	4·98	14·43	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·31	3·36	15·05	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·74	2·62	12·71	ditto	
		Kandee	0·61	3·75	16·13	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	3·41	0·44	15·22	ditto	
		Raigunge	3·74	2·47	16·94	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·58	0·24	9·35	ditto	
		Chanchal	1·65	Nil	9·01	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·33	3·53	16·58	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	3·99	16·98	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·60	3·88	23·08	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	1·93	4·18	31·37	ditto	
		Kurigram	4·50	4·19	30·19	ditto	
		Bagdogra	5·12	6·75	40·00	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·45	3·31	18·13	ditto	
		Sherpore	1·74	4·10	21·89	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	0·39	3·39	17·87	ditto	
		Panchbibi	0·45	Nil	12·73	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·09	4·87	20·23	ditto	
		Serajgunge	0·60	2·50	19·36	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	3·36	2·96	24·08	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	3·34	1·96	20·83	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3·98	5·71	27·57	ditto	Not received 2nd to 8th June.
		Boda	5·43	5·19	25·01	ditto	
		Buxa	2·64	20·98	30·26	ditto	
		Titalya	2·96	2·90	21·88	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	7·48	12·44	40·21	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th June 1878.	Rain from 16th to 22nd June 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office...	1·99	1·72	19·19	22nd June	
		Hospital ...	2·18	3·42	22·31	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	1·42	4·40	29·36	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·20	0·55	12·50	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	0·11	1·87	21·41	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·63	3·37	18·38	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·79	Not recd.	28·14	15th June	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·38	5·10	18·57	22nd June	
		Perozepore	0·26	6·42	23·99	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·15	6·19	17·28	ditto	
		Bhola	1·20	6·98	18·44	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	2·13	3·48	27·54	ditto	
		Jamalpore	1·39	4·47	28·62	ditto	
		Atia	0·15	2·28	15·98	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1·63	9·81	27·46	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	1·30	6·28	19·78	ditto	
		Jail ...	2·61	6·69	23·37	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	3·14	9·31	30·51	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	1·56	6·83	22·64	ditto	
		Fenny	Nil	8·89	24·45	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	1·83	3·40	30·08	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	3·80	4·22	27·91	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	3·59	3·06	24·93	ditto	
		Ruma	5·03	Not recd.	22·90	15th June	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·02	8·51	31·19	22nd June	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	4·73	ditto	
		Behar	ditto	ditto	4·37	ditto	
		Barh	ditto	ditto	4·79	ditto	
		Dinapore	ditto	ditto	4·22	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	ditto	4·55	ditto	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	7·02	ditto	
		Aurungabad	ditto	ditto	3·64	ditto	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	6·06	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	ditto	ditto	5·28	ditto	
		Sasseram	ditto	ditto	3·61	ditto	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	5·40	ditto	
		Bhuboo ah	ditto	ditto	4·96	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	ditto	Not recd.	7·88	15th June	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	3·27	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	0·51	ditto	10·03	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	5·73	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	ditto	4·60	ditto	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	5·05	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	ditto	ditto	4·14	ditto	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	4·26	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	ditto	ditto	5·89	ditto	
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3·28	ditto	
		Segowlee	ditto	ditto	6·65	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	0·01	Nil	5·31	22nd June	
		Begooserai	0·02	ditto	6·34	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	0·05	7·35	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	ditto	Nil	8·29	ditto	
		Soopool	ditto	ditto	5·58	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	ditto	ditto	9·99	ditto	
		Bauka	0·10	0·21	7·72	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	7·20	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	0·47	ditto	8·20	ditto	
		Kissengunge	2·15	1·37	11·13	ditto	
		Arrareah	2·54	1·18	16·20	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	0·22	0·19	6·08	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	1·2	19·87	ditto	
		Deoghur	ditto	0·70	15·67	ditto	
		Godda	0·34	1·25	12·91	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th June 1878.	Rain from 16th to 22nd June 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack... Telegraph Office	Nil	0·06	6·16	22nd June	
		Cuttack... Hospital ...	0·83	0·21	8·89	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·10	0·40	9·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	8·20	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	1·20	ditto	5·40	ditto	
		False Point	0·70	ditto	8·60	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·46	0·01	2·64	ditto	
		Khurdah	0·48	0·18	6·31	ditto	
	Balasor	Balasore	1·23	0·25	16·10	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0·20	0·42	12·24	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·07	Nil	14·54	ditto	
		Sorah	0·88	ditto	15·99	ditto	
		Chandbally	1·40	1·67	14·16	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	Nil	Not recd.	6·41	15th June	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	0·04	6·17	22nd June	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	ditto	0·03	5·74	ditto	
		Pachamba	0·12	0·32	5·12	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·05	11·14	ditto	
		Palamow	ditto	0·05	4·65	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	0·15	0·56	12·15	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·19	0·05	15·30	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	0·68	10·15	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·36	7·85	57·60	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2·16	Not recd.	30·30	15th June	
		Golaghat	0·94	ditto	34·09	ditto	
		Jorhat	5·11	ditto	29·17	ditto	
		Akyab	10·50	?	16·20	ditto	
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	Nil	0·20	4·15	22nd June	
		Jaipur	ditto	Nil	2·59	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	2·83	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th June 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Alipore.	June 23rd	10	29·631	29·652	89·8	81·9	69	S W	6·3	......	K	c
		16	29·538	29·559	92·1	81·6	62	S	8·5	......	FK	c
	24th	10	29·631	29·652	90·9	83·9	74	S	4·3	......	K, FK	c
		16	29·535	29·556	90·3	80·6	64	S S E	5·6	......	K, CS	c
	25th	10	29·647	29·668	87·2	80·0	72	S by W	2·8	0·06	K, FK, CS	c
		16	29·563	29·585	81·4	79·3	91	S	4·8	0·17	P, FK	c, g
	26th	10	29·694	29·716	82·9	79·4	85	S	5·3	0·36	P, FK	c
		16	29·592	29·613	85·8	79·8	76	S by W	9·7	......	P, FK	c
	27th	10	29·621	29·642	89·0	82·0	73	S by W	12·3	...	K, FK	c
		16	29·511	29·533	80·8	79·0	92	W by S	13·0	0·23	P, FK	o, g, d
	28th	10	29·598	29·620	81·2	79·7	93	S W by S	5·8	0·05	P, FK	o, g, d
		16	29·494	29·514	88·0	83·0	80	S S W	8·3	......	P, FK	c
	29th	10	29·631	29·652	89·4	84·2	80	S W	7·8	0·27	K, FK	c
		16	29·563	29·584	88·0	81·5	74	S W by W	11·2	......	K, PK	c, g.
Saugor.	June 23rd	10	29·641	29·647	90	82·5	72	S S W	17	......	......	b. c
		16	29·585	29·571	90·5	83	72	S S E	12	......	......	
	24th	10	29·627	29·633	91	84	74	S S E	12	......	......	b, c
		16	29·557	29·563	89	82	73	S E	12	......	......	clouds with scud
	25th	10	29·600	29·606	86	81	80	N N W	9	0·10	......	o, threatening weather
		16	29·592	29·598	86·5	80·5	76	S	8	0·32	......	clouds with scud
	26th	10	29·695	29·701	84	81·5	89	S	17	0·40	......	o, p
		16	29·606	29·612	88	82·5	78	S	16	......	......	o, clouds with scud
	27th	10	29·640	29·646	86	82	84	S W	24	......	......	clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
		16	29·538	29·544	84·5	82·0	89	S S W	20	0·22	......	o, clouds moving rapidly with scud
	28th	10	29·614	29·620	85	81·5	85	S W	20	0·10	......	o, p
		16	29·506	29·512	88	84	84	S S W	16	......	......	clouds with scud
	29th	10	29·647	29·653	88	82	76	S	16	......	......	b, c
		16	29·554	29·560	90·5	83·5	74	S	16	......	......	b, c
Chittagong.	June 23rd	10	29·666	29·757	87	80·5	74	S	5	0·03	......	b, c
	24th	10	29·680	29·771	86	80	76	S E	10	0·05	......	b, c g
	25th	10	29·686	29·777	87	79·5	71	S E	8	0·10	......	o, clouds with scud
	26th	10	29·737	29·828	84·5	79·5	79	E	4	1·02	......	o, p
	27th	10	29·685	29·778	77	76	95	S S W	11	3·62	......	p
	28th	10	29·654	29·748	79	78	95	S W	6	1·33	......	p
	29th	10	29·664	29·755	87	81	76	S S E	5	......	......	moist & muggy
Akyab.	June 23rd	10	Not received from 23rd to 29th June 1878.									
	24th	10										
	25th	10										
	26th	10										
	27th	10										
	28th	10										
	29th	10										
Island.	June 23rd	10	29·830	29·872	81	78	87	S S E	9·9	0·74	......	o
	24th	10	29·806	29·848	84	81	87	S S W	11·9	0·05	C	
	25th	10	29·862	29·904	84	79	79	S	7·3	0·22	C	
	26th	10	29·880	29·922	83	80	27	S S W	6·9	0· 9	C	
	27th	0	29·884	29·926	81	76	78	W S W	6·9	1·30	......	o
	28th	10	29·870	29·911	85	80	79	S W	5·1	1·70	C	
	29th	10	29·792	29·838	87	82	80	S	5	......	......	b, o
Cuttack.	June 23rd	10	29·537	29·617	92	80	57	W N W	4	0·50	......	p
	24th	10	29·558	29·63	89	78·5	61	S W	2	......	......	o, monsoon apparently setting in
	25th	10	29·593	29·673	84	78	75	W N W	3	3·75	......	monsoon set in
	26th	10	29·628	29·709	85	79	76	S W	2	1·31	......	d, p
	27th	10	29·603	29·683	89	80	66	S S W	5	...	......	b, c
	28th	10	29·544	29·624	91	82	67	S S W	5	0·25	......	p
	29th	10	29·566	29·646	90	81	66	S W	3	......	......	p
	June 23rd	10	29·621	29·636	92	82	64	E	8	......	......	threatening
	24th	10	29·614	29·629	85·5	82·5	88	Calm	6	0·02	......	monsoon apparently setting in
	25th	10	29·672	29·687	84	78·5	77	W N W	7·0	0·40	......	monsoon set in
	26th	10	29·705	29·720	83·5	81	89	W	8	0·04	......	o, g
	27th	10	29·666	29·681	90	80	63	W S W	11	0·01	......	strong wind, b c
	28th	10	29·623	29·638	89	81·5	71	W S W	11	0·29	......	dust-storm with rain
	29th	10	29·644	29·659	86	82	84	S S W	9	......	......	threatening weather
	June 23rd	10	29·644	29·675	85	79·5	78	W	......	1·00	......	o. p
	24th	10	29·631	29·662	88	80	[illegible]	W	...	......	......	f, sultry
	25th	10	29·683	29·718	84·5	78·5	76	S W	2·0	......	......	o, thunder and lightning
	26th	10	29·740	29·771	87·5	79·5	69	S W	4	......	......	clouds moving rapidly with scud
	27th	10	29·700	29·731	86	79·5	74	W S W	4	......	...	b, c
	28th	10	29·638	29·669	88	80·5	71	S S E	3	......	......	b, c
	29th	10	29·617	29·648	89	82	73	S W	4	......	......	b, c
	June 23rd	10	Not received from 23rd to 29th June 1878.									
		16										
	24th	10										
		16										
	25th	10										
		16										
	26th	10										
		16										
	27th	10										
		16										
	28th	10										
		16										
	29th	10										
		16										
	June 23rd	10	29·845	29·886	84	78	75	S W	3·7	......	C	
	24th	10	29·828	29·869	84	79	79	S by W	3·7	......	......	
	25th	10		Not received.								
	26th	10	29·902	29·943	78	76	91	S	6	0·21	......	o, g
	27th	10	29·914	29·955	80	76·5	85	S W	7	0·23	......	o, bc
	28th	10	29·852	29·893	84·5	79·5	79	S W	7	......	......	b, c
	29th	10	29·831	29·872	84	78	75	S W	6	......	......	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 29th June 1878.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th June 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		Θ	Inches.	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Inches.	Θ	°/o			Inches.	
June	23rd	156·5	29·606	85·4	94·7	13·8	80·9	80·7	0·985	78·8	80	Chiefly south.	159	Nil	Partially cloudy, and *lr.*
„	24th	153·1	·604	85·0	94·1	13·1	81·0	80·9	1·002	79·3	83	Chiefly south.	121	„	Partially cloudy, and *w.*
„	25th	155·2	·606	81·2	90·6	10·6	80·0	79·3	0·976	78·[illegible]	91	S S W and S.	116	0·23	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p*, ↗ and *t.*
„	26th	131·3	·649	81·4	86·7	8·3	78·4	79·0	·959	78·0	89	S S W and S by W.	141	0·36*	Day partially cloudy, night clear.
„	27th	156·2	·588	82·2	90·8	10·8	80·0	79·9	·992	79·0	90	Till 2¼ P.M. N W by W through S W and W, till midnight S W through W.	233	0·23	Day cloudy, night clear, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p*, ↗, *t* and Ꝁ
„	28th	121·7	·562	82·7	89·4	8·4	81·0	81·0	1·036	80·3	92	S W and S S W.	174	0·05†	Chiefly cloudy, *o*, *g*, *d*, *t*, *l* and *p.*
„	29th	155·5	·606	84·6	91·5	10·0	81·5	81·9	1·055	80·9	88	S W and S S W.	200	0·27‡	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear and *l.*

* Fell since 6¼ P.M. of the 25th. | † Fell since 4 P.M. of the 27th. | ‡ Fell at 7-10 P.M. of the 28th.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·603
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·516
		Θ
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	83·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	84·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	... ...	16·3
The maximum temperature during the seven days	... ...	94·7
		°/o
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	... ...	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878	... ...	1·14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	2·48
The total fall from 1st January to 29th June 1878	... ...	22·01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	20·89

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

lr lightning reflection, *w* dew, *o* overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *p* passing temporary showers, ↗ strong wind, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, and Ꝁ thunderstorm.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 1st *July* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1877-78.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st March 1878.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS IN MARCH.			FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.						GRAND TOTAL UP TO END OF THE MONTH.					RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
						Khurreef.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.		Sugarcane.										
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1877-78.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara	1,269	419·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,371	759	2,872	...	105	27,371	2,872	105	30,348	14,768	0·32	36·02	......	
		Pattamoondee	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	...	348	...	3	639	348	3	990	340				
		High Level, Section I...	675	173·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,683	140	371	...	13	10,683	371	13	11,067	8,070				
		Toldundah	1,300	84·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,399	71	347	...	79	8,399	347	79	8,825	2,674				
		Machgong	650	84·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,852	96	512	...	53	19,852	512	53	20,417	2,459				
		Gobri	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	45	...	...	......	45	...	45	...				
		Area irrigated, but remaining to be measured and leased at the end of the khureef season, 30th November 1877 ... ...*	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,056*	...	......	...	...	18,056*	......	...	18,056*	...	...	...	......	* Approximate only.
		Total of the month ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	1,066	4,495	...	253	85,000	4,495	253	89,748	28,311	...	...	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,604	581	2,399	...	308	25,604	2,399	308	28,311	...	...	...	......	
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	875	143	...	21	16,472	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	......	...	...	16,689	......	...	16,689	28,254	1·95	47·79	......	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah	300	45	...	...	3,038	...	...	...	...	...	48	322	674	...	...	3,086	674	...	3,760	3,984	2·22	54·77	......	
		Total of the month ...	......	......	...	21	19,510	...	...	...	...	...	265	322	674	...	...	19,775	674	...	20,449	32,238	...	...	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,160	...	78	...	...	32,160	78	...	32,238	...	...	...	......	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western	4,342	898·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,129	289	82,775	1,339	4,619	17,129	82,775	4,619	104,523	582	...	20·02	......	
		Arrah	1,660	632·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,675	415	46,237	196	5,071	68,675	46,237	5,071	119,983	15,080	...	25·35	......	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna	1,466	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,090†	...	......	...	...	64,090	......	...	64,090	...	...	23·45	......	† Approximate only, the areas not having been measured up, as water was given free.
		Total of the month ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149,894	704	129,012	1,535	9,690	149,894	129,012	9,690	288,596	15,662	...	...	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,562	44	8,564	2,267	2,536	4,562	8,564	2,536	15,662	...	...	...	......	
		Grand Total of the month ...	......	......	...	21	19,510	...	...	...	...	...	235,159	2,092	134,181	1,535	9,943	254,669	134,181	9,943	398,793	76,211	...	...	......	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,326	625	11,041	2,267	2,844	62,326	11,041	2,844	76,211	...	...	...	......	

F. T. HAIG, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 28th June 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1878-79.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 30th April 1878.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS IN APRIL.			FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.				SUGAR-CANE.		GRAND TOTAL UP TO END OF THE MONTH.					RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
						Khurreef.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.												
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during April.	Leased up to end of April.	Leased during April.	Leased up to end of April.	Leased during April.	Leased up to end of April.	Leased during April.	Leased up to end of April.	Leased during April.	Leased up to end of April.	Leased during April.	Leased up to end of April.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	1,269	394·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	243	24	24	...	243	24	267	304				
		Pattamoondee ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	379	...	...	...	379	...	379	...				
		High Level, Section I	675	140·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	7	...	5	7	12	5	1·7	1·7	3·61	
		Toldundah	1,300	118·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	14	14	...	12	14	26	25				
		Machgong	650	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	24	24	...	55	24	79	66				
		Gobri	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	6	6	...	83	6	89	...				
		Total of the month ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	777	75	75	...	777	75	852	400	...	...	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	355	45	45	...	355	45	400	...	...	...	......	
South-Western ...	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	*Nil	...	33	16,505	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	......	...	...	16,547	...	...	16,547	...	2·93	2·93	9 years 5·29	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah ...	300	*Nil	...	22	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	3,060	......	...	3,060	...	1·02	1·02	8 years 4·07	
		Total of the month ...	......	......	...	55	19,565	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	......	...	...	19,607	......	...	19,607	...	...	...	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	...	...	...	......	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	851·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	318	318	...	2	318	320	28	0·69	0·69	1·85	
		Arrah	1,660	595·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	120	120	...	......	120	120	1,455	0·30	0·30	2·60	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna	1,466	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	...	0·18	0·18	1·30	
		Total of the month ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	438	438	...	2	438	440	1,483	...	...	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	1,483	1,483	...	......	1,483	1,483	...	...	...	......	
		Grand Total of the month ...	......	......	...	55	19,565	...	...	...	...	42	42	779	779	513	513	19,607	779	513	20,899	1,833	...	...	......	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	355	1,528	1,528	...	355	1,528	1,883	...	...	...	......	

* The Canal was closed for silt clearance.

F. T. HAIG, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 28th June 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd *June* 1878 *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	137,829½	1,53,050 14 0	14,029 13 3	13,17,353 20	4,72,467 15 6	43,309 11 3	6,25,518 13 6	47,662¾	90,629	138,291¾
Or per mile of railway	......	119 9 6	10 19 3	......	369 3 0	33 16 10	488 12 6	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	3,358,165½	46,00,472 2 9	421,709 19 0	3,48,60,251 10	1,28,89,885 3 9	1,181,572 16 3	1,74,90,357 6 6	1,120,790½	2,492,245½	3,613,03
Total for 25 weeks ...	3,495,995	47,53,523 0 9	435,739 12 3	3,61,77,604 30	1,33,62,353 3 3	1,224,882 7 6	1,81,15,876 4 0	1,168,453½	2,582,874½	3,751,327¾
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	149,498	1,51,242 14 6	13,863 18 8	12,74,765 0	6,06,228 3 0	55,570 18 4	7,57,471 1 6	43,876	110,422	154,298
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	118 2 11	10 16 8	......	473 11 4	43 8 6	591 14 3	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,439,131½	48,62,324 6 6	445,713 1 4	3,35,48,903 30	1,41,96,066 14 5	1,301,306 2 8	1,96,53,391 4 11	1,159,987	2,657,680	3,817,667

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd *June* 1878 *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,467	15,770 2 9	1,445 12 0	1,03,968 0	35,801 13 0	3,281 16 7	51,571 15 9	5,040½	6,636¼	11,676¾
Or per mile of railway	......	70 7 8	6 9 3	......	160 0 2	14 13 4	230 7 10	......	.. ...	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	172,920	5,25,667 2 1	48,186 3 1	37,09,114 20	11,02,496 15 0	101,062 4 5	16,28,164 1 1	119,638	250,738	370,376
Total for 25 weeks ...	178,387	5,41,437 4 10	49,631 15 1	38,13,082 20	11,38,298 12 0	104,344 1 0	16,79,736 0 10	124,678¼	257,374½	382,052¾
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,304	17,515 13 2	1,605 12 4	1,73,752 0	42,160 12 0	3,864 14 9	59,676 9 2	4,575	10,108	14,683
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	78 4 7	7 3 6	......	188 6 10	17 5 6	266 11 5	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	177,864½	5,93,490 5 8	54,403 5 7	61,44,556 30	15,27,313 14 3	140,003 15 6	21,20,804 3 11	122,531	376,742	499,273

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd *June* 1878 *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	39,253½	27,413 7 9	2,512 8 0	1,31,251 21	26,611 9 11	2,439 8 0	4,952 6 0
Or per mile of railway	248	173 3 8	15 17 7	829 16	168 2 7	15 8 4	31 5 11
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,026,642½	7,73,190 6 10	70,875 15 11	44,25,778 24	10,44,913 3 2	95,783 14 0	166,659 9 11
Total for 25 weeks ...	1,065,896	8,00,603 14 7	73,388 13 11	45,57,030 3	10,71,524 13 1	98,223 2 0	171,611 15 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	46,861½	31,349 7 8	2,873 14 1	2,46,679 35	42,238 6 10	3,871 17 1	6,745 11 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	296	198 1 7	18 3 2	1,558 32	266 14 7	24 9 4	42 12 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	936,023½	6,32,398 3 9	57,969 16 9	57,81,748 34	10,43,745 9 2	95,676 13 7	153,646 10 4

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 20.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			19th May 1877.	18th May 1878.	To 19th May 1877.	To 18th May 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
18th May ...	Northern Bengal	172	......	18,933 0 0	......	2,67,797 0 0	2,67,797 0 0	......
1st June ...	Tirhoot	82	5,346 0 0	8,122 0 0	1,08,912 0 0	1,72,396 0 0	63,484 0 0	......
1st " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,991 0 0	2,255 0 0	42,523 0 0	55,594 0 0	13,071 0 0	......
18th May ...	Nalhati	27½	1,918 0 0	1,495 0 0	33,465 0 0	40,520 0 0	7,055 0 0	......
	Total ...	309½	9,255 0 0	30,805 0 0	1,84,900 0 0	5,36,307 0 0	3,51,407 0 0	......

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—3rd July 1878.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 28 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. JULY 10, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
STATEMENT showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	699
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th July 1878	700
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th June 1878	704
Wholesale Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Marts for the fortnight ending 30th June 1878	708
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	710
METEOROLOGICAL Telegraphic Report for the period 30th June to 6th July 1878	713
Abstract of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of April 1878	714
Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and Cloud Observations	715
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 30th June to 6th July 1878	716
Abstract of the Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1878	717
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	718

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—								
	30th October 1877.	1st week of December 1877.	1st week of January 1878.	1st week of February 1878.	1st week of March 1878.	1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	5,44,000	3,03,400	6,22,000	5,41,700	4,90,500	7,31,700	5,90,200	4,69,200	4,36,100
Ooltadanga	66,200	45,400	39,900	46,400	48,600	52,600	47,700	42,000	36,500
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	8,03,100	4,32,900	3,62,900	3,37,900	4,00,700	4,47,200	4,25,400	4,48,100	3,64,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	27,000	16,000	26,400	34,300	11,100	15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	2,16,200	1,16,100	1,49,300	1,85,600	1,61,950	1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	96,500
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	1,00,000	75,000	37,162	43,957	64,904	29,294	46,402	66,329	74,611
Total ...	22,46,500	14,78,800	17,27,662	16,79,857	16,67,704	19,26,294	17,95,302	16,89,229	15,12,211
On Railway premises both sides the river.	18,528 (on 29th Oct.)	12,186 (on 3rd Dec.)	8,732 (on 4th January 1878.)	17,628 (on 3rd Feb.)	21,328 (on 3rd March.)	26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	9,414 (on 1st July.)
On boats unloaded as by ... Port Commissioners' returns	1,03,386 (24th to 27th Oct.)	50,834 (1st to 3rd December.)	70,102 (2nd to 4th January.)	87,818 (1st to 3rd February.)	61,228 (1st to 3rd March.)	65,149 (30th March to 1st April)	22,328 (1st to 3rd May.)	36,067 (1st to 3rd May.)	56,575 (1st to 3rd July.)
On boats unloaded as by ... Canal returns ...	43,265 (24th to 27th Oct.)	16,812 (1st to 3rd December.)	1,21,549 (2nd to 4th January.)	1,10,042 (1st to 3rd Feb.)	84,655 (1st to 3rd March.)	19,538 (30th March to 1st April)	18,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd May.)	20,799 (1st to 3rd July.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	24,11,679	15,58,632	19,28,045	18,95,345	18,34,915	20,37,697	18,46,489	17,55,462	15,98,999
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	12¼ lakhs.	5 lakhs.	8¼ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	7¾ lakhs.	9¾ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	5¼ lakhs.

The 5th July 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th *July* 1878.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan. July 6 '78	1·06	Slight rain at intervals. The prospects of the crops are good. More rain is wanted for transplantation of *amun*. Public health is generally good.
		Jehanabad ...	1·03	
		Culna ...	0·84	
		Cutwa ...	1·00	
		Bood-Bood ...	Nil	
	2	Bankoora, ,, 6 ,,	0·72	Only slight showers fell during the week. The air is cool and the sky generally cloudy. The prospects of the crops are still good, but there has been insufficient rain in the east of the district. The transplanting of the *aus* crop has begun. Indigo looks well. A fewer cases of small-pox and measles are reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, ,, 6 ,,	2·38	Weather—cloudy and cool, with high wind, but the rain seems holding off. More rain just now would be welcome.
	4	Midnapore, ,, 6 ,,	0·62	The monsoon has fairly set in. To secure a good crop, plentiful rain is required during the present month. What has fallen as yet is only just enough to keep the rice plants alive.
		Tumlook ...	0·48	
		Ghattal ...	2·6	
	5	Hooghly, ,, 6 ,,	1·84	Weather—seasonable; light showers falling now and then. The state of the *aus* crop is favourable. The transplanting of the *amun* paddy has commenced, except at Dhunyakhally, where the progress is retarded for want of sufficient rainfall. General health is normal. Only 6 cases of small-pox have been reported in thana Pandooah.
		Howrah, ,, *8 ,,	2·09	Rain every day, but too light for the season. Prospects are favourable so far, but heavier rain is wanted for transplantation.
		Mohesrakha ...	1·75	
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, July 6 '78	2·00	Weather—cloudy, with occasional rain. The *aus* rice and jute promise to be excellent crops. The *amun* rice is doing fairly, but it is as yet too early to speak. On the whole, agricultural prospects are cheerful. Cattle disease continues in the south of Satkhira sub-division.
	7	Nuddea, ,, 6 ,,	1·52	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers. The prospects of the crops are on the whole favourable. In some parts of the district more rain is required.
	8	Jessore, ,, 6 ,,	2·66	Alternate sunshine and light showers, with a good deal of wind. The condition of the crops is good at present, but the rainfall has been scanty and much more is urgently wanted. Public health is good. Cattle disease still continues in Narail, Khoolna, and Bagirhat.
		Jhenida ...	0·85	
		Magoora ...	1·11	
		Narail ...	0·44	
		Bagirhat ...	1·77	
	9	Moorshedabad, ,, 6 ,,	4·89	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but more rain is said to be wanted in Bhurutpore and Kandi in the south of the district. The price of common rice has fallen slightly in four thanas. Public health is good.
		Jungypore ...	1·15	
		Lalbagh ...	2·16	
		Rampore Hât ...	1·23	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, ,, 5 ,,	9·93	Weather—cloudy, with occasional smart showers. The prospects of the crops are promising. Rice sells at 20 seers the rupee.
	11	Rajshahye, ,, 6 ,,	1·35	Weather—sultry. There has been moderate rain throughout the district during the week. The state of the crops is unchanged and the prospects appear to be good. Heavy rain is required to transplant the *ropa dhan*. The price of common rice in Nattore has risen from 16 to 15 seers (kutcha) the rupee. General health is good.
	12	Rungpore, ,, 5 ,,	9·53	During the last week, with short intervals, there has been incessant rain. The weather is still rainy, but there is a fall in the barometer. The state and prospects of the crops on the whole continue to be good, but in the Kurigram sub-division four annas of the *aus* crop are reported to have been damaged owing to the excessive rainfall of the last two weeks. Cholera has nearly disappeared. Fevers are somewhat prevalent.
		Gaibanda ...	8·14	
		Bagdogra ...	15·8	
		Kurigram ...	10·15	
	13	Bogra, ,, 6 ,,	2·06	Weather—damp, with continuous rain. The country to the east of Shariakandi is reported to be flooded, and the *aus* and *amun* crops have in consequence suffered to a slight extent; otherwise all the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. There are some cases of small-pox in thana Adumdighi to the west of the district.

* Report of 8th shows rainfall during the week ending 6th.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)				
Central Districts.—(Contd.)				
Rajshahye & Cooch Behar Divn.—*contd.*	14	Pubna, July 6 '78	3·65	Weather—seasonable. There have been frequent showers followed by sunshine The prospects of the crops continue favourable. The rivers are rising steadily. and will soon be up to high flood level. Public health is good.
	15	Darjeeling, " 5 "	10·20	Abundance of rain during the week. The crops in the Hills are progressing favourably. *Bhoota* is being reaped and promises well. In the Terai the *bhadoi dhan* looks very well. The transplanting of *haimanta dhan* has commenced.
	16	Julpigoree " 6 " Buxa ...	5·98 9·22	Weather—stormy during the week, with heavy rainfall. *Bhadoi dhan* is being cut, and *haimanta dhan* transplanted. Jute and sugarcane are flourishing. Prospects everywhere are reported satisfactory. A few cases of cholera have again occurred in the Dooars.
		Cooch Behar " 4 " Dinhatta ... Mathabhanga ... Mecklигunge ...	20·52 19·38 19·22 15·89	Steady rain with short intervals between each fall. A break in the rains is much wanted. The *bitri dhan* on the low lands will it is feared be much injured. The extent of the damage cannot as yet be ascertained. The price of rice was Rs. 4 a maund at Dinhatta. The rains have prevented the early rice from being brought to market. Prices must fall soon.
Eastern Districts.				
Dacca Divn.	17	Dacca July 6 '78 Moonsheegunge (for week ending 3rd) ...	1·41 1·18	The last two days have been more like the regular rains. Before that, what fell was in showers and very light. The state and prospects of the crops are good. There has been a great and sudden rise in the river the last three days, which will do some damage if it continues, a great deal of rice being submerged, but it is hoped this is only temporary and that the rise will not continue.
	18	Furreedpore, July 6 '78 Madaripore ...	1·41 1·99	It rains constantly, but the falls are not heavy. The prospects of the crops are everywhere good. If the rain goes on as it does at present there is no fear, but the fall has been so slight that a few days' cessation might do serious injury. Health is good.
	19	Backergunge, " 4 "	3·44	Weather—cool, with rain on most days in the week. The prospects of the crops are fair. The public health is also generally good. Cattle disease is reported in some parts of the district.
	20	Mymensingh, " 5 "	3·64	Unsettled sunshine and showers alternating. The crops promise well throughout the district, the only unfavourable report being from Jamalpore, where the *aus* crop on low lying lands has been damaged by a sudden rise of the river.
	21	Tipperah, " 5 " Brahmunbaria ...	2·42 0·91	Strong winds from the south and south-east every day with occasional showers. *Aus* and *amun dhan* are thriving. The former has suffered a little on the high grounds from the dry hot weather at the end of May and beginning of June. More rain is said to be wanted in the sub-division. The jute crop is in good condition.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, " 4 "	3·59	There has been no heavy rain since the night of the 27th June, but the weather continues to be cool for the time of year. The prospects of the crops generally are fairly good. Small-pox is reported to be prevalent at Cox's Bazar.
	23	Noakholly " 4 "	5·52	Weather—cool and windy. Rain on six days of the week. The early rice crop is progressing favourably. The cultivation for the *amun* crop continues. General prospects are good. Fever prevails in the Fenny sub-division.
	24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 2 "	4·86	Occasional falls of rain throughout the week. Both the paddy and cotton plants are thriving well in jooms. The prospects are good. Distress of the people is increasing, and measures are being taken to relieve those most in distress.
		Hill Tipperah " 3 "	1·56	There have been heavy clouds daily, but they have generally passed off without rain. The temperature is cool for this season. The crops flooded last week have not suffered much. The sowing of the *aus* crop continues. In some parts a very early kind of *aus* is being reaped, and transplantation of *amun* seedlings has begun. The Joom crops are doing well.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	25	Patna, July 6 '78	1·59	Weather—seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
	26	Gya, " 6 " Nowada ... Jehanabad ...	2·16 3·50 0·29	The sky was almost cloudy. The thermometer in the shade was 98·4°. The ploughing for *dhan*, *murwa*, Indian-corn, &c., has made considerable progress. The sowing and transplantation of rice and all kinds of crops are going on The past week has been most favourable for agriculture. The health of the people is good.
	27	Shahabad, " 6 "	4·05	There has been good rain at Arrah and in the south of the district. More is wanted everywhere. The prospects of the crops are as yet good everywhere; but there are complaints of scanty rain from Buxar and Bubbooah. Prices are still very high and steady.
	28	Durbhunga, " 6 "	1·26	Weather—generally cool and showery. The prospects of the crops are at present satisfactory. Rice is being planted out in the Madhoobani sub-division. Not much sickness is reported.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)				
PATNA.—(*Contd.*)	29	Mozufferpore. July 6 '78	1·25	Weather—cool and cloudy. It has been very favourable for the *bhadoi* crops, and transplantation of rice seedlings has been going on in some parts of the district, but more rain is required for this work. Large flights of locusts passed over the district in the early part of the week without doing much damage. The rainfall in the interior of Hajeepore sub-division has been very much heavier than at Hajeepore itself.
		Seetamurhee ...	3·73	
		Hajeepore ...	0·47	
	30	Sarun, " 6 "	1·04	Weather—sultry and cloudy. East wind prevailing. More or less rain has fallen in showers in all parts of the district and has been generally sufficient for the *bhadoi* sowings. There has been no general rain. More is much wanted and soon. Prices are stationary. Health is good.
		Sewan ...	3·04	
		Gopalgunge ...	0·15	
	31	Chumparun, " 6 "	0·36	Weather—cloudy, with high east wind. The prospects of the crops continue good. More rain is required. Prices are high.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32	Monghyr, " 6 "	1·32	Rain every day, but once. The rainfall is considerably under-stated, and enquiry is being made. The prospects of the crops at present are bright.
		Begusserai ...	1·50	
		Jamui ...	3·49	
	33	Bhagulpore, " 6 "	1·62	Weather—seasonable and cool. The prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is wanted. Prices are stationary.
	34	Purneah, " 6 "	5·27	Constant heavy showers. Weather mild and seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good. Health is good.
		Kissengunge ...	12·40	
		Arrareah ...	1·34	
	35	Maldah, " 6 "	2·8	Weather—very cloudy, with light showers. The prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are good. The *haimanta* rice plants have recovered since the rains. Weeding is going on actively. Brisk exportation during the week has kept up prices. Public health is good.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. " *7 "	1·97	A little fine weather is wanted everywhere, except in Doomka, where it is perfect, exactly right for cultivation, with water enough for growth. Everything is growing very well, and the people are all very busy. There has been a good deal of bad cholera about Deoghur.
		Deoghur ...	7·56	
		Godda ...	7·44	
		Rajmehal ...	15·1	
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	37	Cuttack July 6 '78	4·26	Weather—cloudy and less hot than last week. The rainfall in the Sudder sub-division is sufficient for agricultural purposes. In Jajpore, Kendrapara, and Juggutsingpore sub-divisions more rain is wanted. The prospects of the crops are fair. Cholera is less prevalent in the town.
	38	Pooree, " 4 "	1·83	Weather—seasonable. There have been promising showers during the week both in the city and in the interior of the district. The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that in Banpore the rainfall is scanty and the prices are almost the same as before, viz. 10¼ to 13¼ seers for a rupee. In Malood a good shower fell on the 2nd instant. Exportation is still going on by land. There is a barque waiting for cargo in the port. Cholera is still prevalent.
		Khoorda ...	1·29	
	39	Balasore, " 5 "	0·28	The sky is overcast, and occasional slight showers fall; but in most of the district, more especially in the northern half of it, the rainfall since the beginning of June has been quite insufficient; the soil is hard and dry; some lands remain still unsown; in some places the newly sown seed has failed to germinate; a portion of the young crop has withered, while the rest is mostly poor and stunted. It is feared that, under the most favourable circumstances, the harvest will be a late one. A few deaths from small-pox are reported.
CHOTA NAGPORE.		*South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	40	Hazareebagh, July 5 '78	3·52	Weather—seasonable. Favourable rain and sunshine alternately. Matters so far are progressing fairly, but more rain is required. Cholera is still reported from the Pachumba sub-division.
	41	Lohardugga, " 6 "	1·61	Weather—seasonable. Good rain is reported all over the district. The early crops have germinated well. The sowings of *makai*, *oorid*, &c. are in progress. Prices are still stationary, and considerable pressure is being felt all over the district; but prospects are more cheering. In Palamow, it is reported some difficulty is being experienced from want of seed and cattle in places. General health is good.
	42	Singbhoom " 5 "	0·46	The fall of rain in Chyebassa was scanty, but reports from other parts of the district show that much heavier rain has fallen in many parts. The prospects of the crops are very good. The young paddy that had been sown and was withering for want of rain has revived, and new sowings are carried on with vigor. Health of the district is good.
	43	Manbhoom " 6 "	3·07	In all but the south-east of the district the weather has been favourable. Alternate sunshine and rain; the latter is scanty for the season. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the greater part of the district. In the south-east pergunnahs the crops are withering for want of rain. On the 30th ultimo a flight of locusts passed from south to north, but did no damage.

* Report of 7th shows rainfall during the week ending 6th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th July 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH JUNE 1878.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the un

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MUR AND CHEENA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
	BENGAL.																					
	Western Districts.																					
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
1	Burdwan ...	[A] 11 8	10 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	[B] 11 8	11 8	16 12	16 0	16 0	32 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	13 12	13 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	[C] 11 0	11 0	17 8	12 0	12 0	...	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	[D] 11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	11 0	11 4	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																					
	Calcutta ...	10 8	11 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	5 11	5 11	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	[E] ...	10 0	...	...	11 8	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	11 0	11 0	13 15	16 0	17 4	35 8	10 0	10 0	13 5¼	10 10	10 10	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore ...	[F] 10 8	10 0	13 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 0	12 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	[G] 12 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	35 0 to 37 8	11 0	11 0	13 8	11 12	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore ...	[H] 10 0	9 8	26 6	12 8	20 0	32 0	12 0	13 4	22 12	13 0	15 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	[I] 12 0	12 0	15 0 to 16 8	26 0	15 0	37 8	10 8	10 4 to 10 8	15 0 to 16 8	12 0	12 12	17 4 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	[J] 15 0	15 0	14 9	...	...	...	11 4	12 12	14 9	12 8	13 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	12 0	10 2	16 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	16 8	12 12	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	[K] 12 12	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	[L] 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	5 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9
	Julpigoree ...	[M] 8 0	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	13 3	11 6	10 5	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																					
	Dacca ...	[N] 9 6	9 6	12 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 12	15 0	10 12	12 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	[O] 13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	[P] ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	[Q] 8 12	8 12	11 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 0	12 8	12 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B Returns of wages of labour not received.

* The blacksmith takes ticca work and on average his monthly income amounts to Rs. 15.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{11}{16}$ seers, and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers, barley 18 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian corn 18 to 38 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley 11 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to $10\frac{5}{8}$ seers, barley $13\frac{5}{16}$ to 16 seers, best rice $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{5}{16}$ seers, common rice 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and gram $10\frac{5}{8}$ t $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 18 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers.

ntioned *Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending* 30*th June* 1878.

E SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
AIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON CARPENTER, OR, BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL
																					Western Districts.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	12 12	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 4 to 12 0	10 4 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	Burdwan.
[illegible]	25 0	36 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	280 0	280 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bankoora.
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 13	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	Midnapore
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0	6 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 15 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	11 4	11 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.
																					Central Districts.
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	12 0	11 6	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	11 8	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	[illegible] 14	12 5	21 5	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 2	9 6	9 6	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea.
...	...	...	10 12	11 8	20 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 8	7 0 to 9 0	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	2 12 to 4 11	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 8 to 7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	16 12	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 12 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	12 0	15 0	26 4 to 28 2	...	120 0 to 160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 5½	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 20 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	6 8	6 0	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	12 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	7 14	8 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	10 8	12 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 8	5 0	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Pubna.
0	13 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 2	64 0	64 0	106 6	6 6	6 2	7 2	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Distr
...	...	...	11 4	12 4	22 10	106 0	106 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0*	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 14 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	7 8	7 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 25 0	Mymensingh.

H In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.
I In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 12 seers
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 10½ to 13$\frac{5}{16}$ seers, common rice 14$\frac{1}{16}$ to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11¼ seers.
K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 9 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13$\frac{5}{16}$ seers, and gram 8 to 10$\frac{5}{16}$ seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 11½ seers, common rice 10 to 12½ seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 12½ seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9$\frac{9}{16}$ to 11 seers, common rice 10¾ to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8¾ to 15 seers, best rice 10 to 11½ seers, common rice 11 to 12½ seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the unde

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURW AND CHEENA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S
1	Chittagong ...	R 8 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Noakholly ...	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Tipperah ...	8 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 11	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 5	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	BEHAR.																					
5	Patna ...	14 8	13 4	20 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Gya ...	T 12 8	12 8	24 0	17 0	17 8	37 0	8 8	8 0	13 0	11 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Shahabad ...	U 12 0 to 12 8	13 0 to 13 8	21 0	15 8	17 0	30 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	16 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 8 to 12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	32
8	Durbhunga ...	V 13 0	13 8	20 0	17 8	19 8	28 8	9 12	9 8	13 8	11 0	11 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	26
9	Mozufferpore ...	W 12 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0	Sarun ...	11 0	12 0	17 0	15 8	17 8	29 0	6 8	6 4	10 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	31 0	16 0	16 0	29
1	Chumparun ...	X 13 0	14 0	19 0	...	19 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Monghyr ...	Y 13 6	12 6	19 9	15 7	21 0	26 2	7 3	8 4	13 6	11 5	10 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Bhagulpore ...	[illegible]	11 15	17 11	18 15	18 15	35 5½	10 1	10 1	13 14	12 0	12 8	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Purneah ...	12 0 to 14 0	12 0	20 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 8 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Maldah ...	12 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Z2 9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	ORISSA.																					
7	Cuttack ...	9 13	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	8 0	7 14	14 7	13 2*	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	15 12	21
8	Pooree ...	Z3 11 2	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	10 8	10 8	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Balasore ...	8 8	9 4	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																					
0	Hazareebagh ...	Z4 12 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	3
1	Lohardugga ...	Z5 9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	40
2	Singbhoom ...	12 0	10 0	26 0	36 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Manbhoom ...	Z6 10 0	9 0	18 0	...	20 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

B. Return of wages of labour not received.

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 13¾ to 18 seers.

† With one meal Rs. 3-12.

‡ With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

§ One anna 9 pie to 2 annas a day for thicca cooly.

‖ Two annas 6 pie to 5 annas a day for thicca one.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 8 seers, and common rice 8 to 9 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8½ to 11½ seers; and common rice 8 to 13 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 13 seers, barley 14½ to 18 seers, common rice 10½ to 18½ seers, and gram 12¾ to 13¾ seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 8½ to 11½ seers, and gram 11½ to 13 se

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 10½ seers, common rice 11½ to 12 seers, murwa 16 to 20 maize or Indian-corn (at Madhoobani) 20 seers, and gram 14 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 7½ to 14½ seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, lesser millets 16½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 22½ seers, and gram 12 to 19½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1878.

ntioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th June 1878.—(Contd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.											AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
OR INDIAN-CORN.		GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																				Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	6 0	8 0	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	7 4	7 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.
...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0 to 7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 11 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8 to 15 0	Noakholly.
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	240 0	5 5	5 0	6 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	11 5	10 5	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	Hill Tipperah.
																				BEHAR.
14 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Patna.
...	...	13 0	13 8	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
...	...	12 0 to 12 8	12 8 to 13 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Shahabad.
15 4	25 4	13 0	13 0	26 4	176 0	176 0	176 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 12	2 13 to 3 12	3 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 7 8	2 0 to 4 0	5 8 to 7 8	Durbhunga.
15 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozufferpore.
15 0	31 0	12 0	12 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
17 0	26 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	2 13	2 13	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Chumparun.
14 7	29 4	13 7	16 8	26 2	147 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
15 2	...	14 3	14 8	26 8	126 10	139 0	157 8	8 13	8 3	7 9	2 13 to 3 12	3 0 to 4 0	2 13 to 3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	5 10 to 9 6	6 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 9 6	Bhagulpore.
...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	26 0 to 29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 12†	4 12	4 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	Purneah.
...	40 0	13 8	13 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 0	8 4	7 8	3 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	Maldah.
...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12‡	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Perghs.
																				ORISSA.
...	...	15 1	15 12	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack.
...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	...*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	5 0	6 9	3 4½	5 0	6 0	6 0	9 6	7 8	6 0	Balasore.
																				CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
13 8	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	3 0§	3 0	3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0‖ to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	...*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singhbhoom.
...	40 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	3 12	3 12	3 8	4 0	5 0	5 0	9 6	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 8½ to 12 seers, lesser millets 17½ to 19 seers maize or Indian-corn 15 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 16¼ seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·6 to 14·70 seers, barley 16·8 to 17·85 seers, best rice 8·4 to 11·55 seers, common rice 11·5 to 12·05 seers, great millet 13·6 to 17·85 seers, lesser millets 16·8 to 18·90 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12·6 to 14·70 seers, and gram 14·70 to 14·7 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 12½ to 14 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13½ seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 13½ seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.

In the interior the prices range at follow :—Wheat 11¼ to 12 seers, barley 17½ to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, maize or Indian corn 12½ to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 10½ seers, common rice 12 7/16 seers, and gram 13½ seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 14 to 15 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 11½ to 12 seers, lesser millets 16 t 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

In Daltongunge the prices are—Wheat 11·25 seers, barley 15·18 seers, best rice 10·12 seers, common rice 11 seers, mohwa 22·50 seers, and gram 10·12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 4 to 9 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17½ seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	2 8 6	2 8 6	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	3 15 6	3 15 6	...	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	1 15 0	1 15 0	...	3 15 0	3 11 0	...	3 7 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 4 0	...	3 9 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	4 3 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 12 0	3 1 3	...	2 3 3	2 3 3	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 15 6	3 5 3	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 8 0	...	2 6 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 14 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	6 6 0	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1878.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30*th June* 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 5 6	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 12 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 3 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	0 9 0	0 11 0	...	4 5 0	4 6 0	...	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	2 10 9	2 13 6	...	2 10 9	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	0 5 10	0 5 10	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 10 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd June 1878.	Rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·33	0·65	21·01	29th June	
		Cutwa	4·40	1·23	18·32	ditto	
		Culna	2·74	0·70	24·06	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	1·87	1·52	12·73	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·09	1·91	14·31	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·47	0·27	17·48	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·94	6·97	21·13	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·91	6·44	21·13	ditto	
		Hetampore	1·96	4·97	16·59	ditto	
		Roypore	0·83	0·92	14·96	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·66	1·34	9·55	ditto	
		Tumlook	1·70	0·65	17·73	ditto	
		Ghattal	3·73	0·45	16·21	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·89	0·90	10·81	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·07	0·67	9·89	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Not recd.	Not recd.	20·58	8th June	
		Serampore	ditto	ditto	15·84	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	2·75	1·60	22·99	29th June	
		Maheshreka	3·35	2·47	24·15	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·48	1·14	8·22	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	3·02	1·14	21·06	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	3·10	1·11	26·12	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	3·12	0·62	25·44	ditto	
		Busseerhat	2·51	1·07	21·93	ditto	
		Baraset	3·71	2·16	25·34	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·99	1·03	19·60	ditto	
		Barripore	1·51	1·15	19·10	ditto	
		Satkhira	6·07	0·75	27·26	ditto	
		Barrackpore	4·59	1·44	22·09	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	4·23	1·65	23·96	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·33	3·46	19·19	ditto	
		Bongong	3·75	1·10	25·32	ditto	
		Meherpore	5·26	2·23	15·62	ditto	
		Chooadanga	4·06	0·98	25·04	ditto	
		Kooshtea	4·49	4·07	24·32	ditto	
		Ranaghat	3·43	1·01	30·07	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·99	1·85	27·98	ditto	
		Narail	1·80	0·81	20·84	ditto	
		Khoolna	3·89	0·85	23·42	ditto	
		Jhenidah	3·43	2·33	22·04	ditto	
		Bagirhat	5·05	1·87	23·85	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th June.
		Magoorah	2·01	1·35	24·78	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	5·44	4·01	19·68	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·55	6·63	19·95	ditto	
		Lallbagh	3·44	3·87	16·73	ditto	
		Jungypore	4·98	2·75	17·18	ditto	
		Azimgunge	3·36	2·41	17·46	ditto	
		Lalgolla	2·62	1·81	14·52	ditto	
		Kandee	3·75	1·43	17·56	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	0·44	8·51	23·73	ditto	
		Raigunge	2·47	6·91	23·85	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·24	8·04	17·39	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·79	15·80	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	3·53	2·50	19·08	ditto	
		Nattore	3·99	5·24	22·22	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	3·88	12·40	35·48	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	4·18	9·01	40·38	ditto	
		Kurigram	4·19	12·03	42·22	ditto	
		Bagdogra	6·75	21·47	61·47	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	3·31	3·92	22·05	ditto	
		Sherpore	4·10	2·43	24·32	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	3·39	5·48	23·35	ditto	
		Panchbibi	Nil	5·99	18·72	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	4·87	4·05	24·28	ditto	
		Serajgunge	2·50	5·77	25·13	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	2·96	13·86	37·94	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	1·96	11·56	32·39	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	5·71	11·88	45·06	ditto	
		Boda	5·19	13·40	38·41	ditto	
		Buxa	20·98	24·70	54·96	ditto	
		Titalya	2·90	19·73	41·61	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	12·44	35·77	75·98	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd June 1878.	Rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office...	1·72	0·81	20·00	29th June	
		Hospital ...	3·42	0·68	22·99	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	4·40	3·44	32·80	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·55	1·85	14·35	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	1·87	1·94	23·35	ditto	
		Goalundo	3·37	4·57	22·95	ditto	
		Madaripore	Not recd.	1·86	30·00	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd June.
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	5·10	2·21	20 78	ditto	
		Perozepore	6·42	1·71	25·70	ditto	
		Patooakhally	6·19	6·07	23·35	ditto	
		Bhola	6·98	4·50	22·94	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	3·48	4·32	31·86	ditto	
		Jamalpore	4·47	6·94	35·56	ditto	
		Atia	2·28	5·10	21·08	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	9·81	7·03	34·49	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	6·28	6·15	25·93	ditto	
		Jail ...	6·69	7·09	30·46	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	9·31	9·41	39·92	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	6·83	8·83	31·47	ditto	
		Fenny	8·89	6·90	31·35	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	3·40	7·34	37·42	ditto	
		Brehmunbariah	4·22	0·93	28·84	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	3·06	4·59	29·52	ditto	
		Ruma	2·74	3·42	29·06	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	8·51	2·26	33·45	ditto	
BEHAR							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	2·01	6·74	ditto	
		Behar	ditto	4·78	9·15	ditto	
		Barh	ditto	3·48	8·27	ditto	
		Dinapore	ditto	1·50	5·72	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	5·67	10·22	ditto	
		Nowadah	ditto	3·00	10·02	ditto	
		Aurungabad	ditto	4·04	7·68	ditto	
		Jehanabad	ditto	2·75	8·81	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	ditto	2·27	7·55	ditto	
		Sasseram	ditto	5·01	8·62	ditto	
		Buxar	ditto	2·01	7·41	ditto	
		Bhubooah	ditto	2·00	6·96	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	ditto	4·70	12·58	ditto	
		Hajeepore	ditto	0·90	4·17	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	4·36	14·39	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	ditto	7·11	12·84	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·11	8·83	13·54	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	7·62	12·67	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	ditto	0·94	5·08	ditto	
		Sewan	ditto	1·04	5·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	ditto	1·70	7·59	ditto	
		Bettiah	ditto	1·69	4·97	ditto	
		Segowlee	ditto	1·74	8·39	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	ditto	2·21	7·52	ditto	
		Begooserai	ditto	3·95	10·29	ditto	
		Jamooee	0·05	2·03	9·38	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	6·23	14·52	ditto	
		Soopool	ditto	3·70	9·28	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	ditto	2·20	12·19	ditto	
		Banka	0·21	6·72	14·44	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	4·14	11·34	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	ditto	12·28	20·48	ditto	
		Kissengunge	1·37	7·95	19·08	ditto	
		Arrareah	1·18	9·88	26·08	ditto	
		Nya Doomka	0·19	3·55	9·63	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rajmehal	1·20	14·70	34·57	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·70	3·28	13·95	ditto	
		Godda	1·25	Not recd.	12·91	22nd June	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd June 1878.	Rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	0·06	5·81	11·97	29th June	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·21	7·68	16·57	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·40	0·90	9·90	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	3·00	11·20	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	ditto	3·00	8·40	ditto	
		False Point	ditto	0·76	9·36	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	·01	Not recd	2·64	22nd June	
		Khurdah	0·18	ditto	6·31	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·25	0·29	16·39	29th June	
		Bhadrack	0·42	0·25	12·49	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	0·67	15·21	ditto	
		Sorah	ditto	0·63	16·62	ditto	
		Chandbally	1·67	2·09	16·25	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	0·53	Not recd	6·94	22nd June	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·04	2·34	8·51	29th June	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary	0·03	3·32	9·06	ditto	
		Pachamba	0·32	3·88	9·00	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·05	2·46	13·60	ditto	
		Palamow	0·05	1·32	5·97	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	0·56	3·14	15·29	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·05	4·69	19·99	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	0·68	2·84	12·99	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	7·85	6·28	63·88	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2·85	Not recd.	33·15	22nd June	
		Golaghat	1·31	ditto	35·40	ditto	
		Jorhat	0·30	ditto	29·47	ditto	
		Akyab	?	?	16·20	15th June	
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	0·20	Nil	4·15	29th June	
		Jaipur	Nil	1·03	2·59	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	Nil	2·83	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 6*th July* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th June to 6th July 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	June 30th	10	29·718	29·739	86·9	82·0	80	S W by S	4·8	0·14	K, PK, FK	*c, g*
		16	29·602	29·623	85·0	81·1	83	S	3·5	0·32	P, PK	*o, g*
	July 1st	10	29·723	29·744	87·6	81·7	76	S W	5·0	......	K, PK	*c*
		16	29·616	29·637	89·0	81·5	71	S by W	8·3	......	K, FK	*c*
	2nd	10	29·676	29·697	86·0	81·7	82	W	6·3	0·02	C, PK	*c*
		16	29·540	29·561	89·5	83·0	75	S	7·0	0·10	C	*c*
	3rd	10	29·594	29·615	89·8	83·0	74	S	4·5	......	K, CS	*c*
		16	29·480	29·500	88·0	81·5	75	S S W	6·2	......	CK	*c*
	4th	10	29·560	29·581	88·0	81·8	76	S E	8·0	......	K	*c*
		16	29·498	29·519	86·0	80·7	79	S by E	10·7	0·06	P, C, FK	*o, g*
	5th	10	29·654	29·676	84·5	80·5	83	S S W	8·5	0·35	P, FK	*o, g*
		16	29·620	29·642	82·0	80·2	92	S S W	9·5	0·64	P, C, FK	*o*
	6th	10	29·724	29·745	87·8	81·0	73	W	7·3	......	C, FK	*c*
		16	29·638	29·659	85·6	81·4	82	N W	9·8	0·16	P	*o*
SAUGOR ISLAND.	June 30th	10	29·730	29·736	88·5	84	82	S	12	0·06	......	*p*
		16	29·626	29·632	90	83	73	S	16	......	......	*b, c*
	July 1st	10	29·729	29·735	90	83	73	S S W	15	......	......	*b, c*
		16	29·639	29·645	90	83	73	S	16	......	......	*b, c*
	2nd	10	29·677	29·683	88·5	83	78	S W	13	......	......	*b, c*
		16	29·551	29·557	89	83	77	S W	12	......	......	*b, c*
	3rd	10	29·602	29·608	89·5	84·0	79	S S W	12	0·12	......	*p*
		16	29·508	29·514	90	83·5	75	S S E	12	......	......	*clouds with scuds*
	4th	10	29·553	29·559	90	83	73	S E	11	...	......	*clouds with scuds*
		16	29·516	29·522	87·5	82	78	S S E	20	......	......	*p*
	5th	10	29·669	29·675	87	81·5	78	S	23	0·26	......	*p, strong wind*
		16	29·640	29·646	86·5	80	74	S S W	24	0·11	......	*p, strong wind*
	6th	10	29·759	29·765	87	82	80	S W	23	0·22	......	*p, strong wind*
		16	29·664	29·670	89·5	83·0	75	S W	20	......	......	*strong wind, sea rough*
CHITTAGONG.	June 30th	10	29·729	29·819	88	81·5	75	S	13	......	......	*atmosphere unusually clear*
	July 1st	10	29·729	29·820	86	81	80	S	11	0·11	......	*q, b c*
	2nd	10	29·689	29·780	87	80·5	74	S	7	......	......	*o, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud*
	3rd	10	29·617	29·707	88	80·5	71	S	3	......	......	*atmosphere unusually clear*
	4th	10	29·626	29·716	88	80	69	E S E	7	0·37	......	*g, b c*
	5th	10	29·754	29·845	86	80	76	S	11	1·91	......	*q, p*
	6th	10	29·735	29·826	87	80·5	74	S E	9	......	......	*q, g*
AKYAB.	June 30th	10						Not received.				
	July 1st	10	29·838	29·860	84	83	96	E	3	0·08	......	*p*
	2nd	10	29·787	29·809	81	80	96	S	3	1·97	......	*p*
	3rd	10	29·715	29·737	81·5	79	89	S E	2	1·27	......	*p*
	4th	10	29·778	29·800	82	80	91	S E	6	1·12	......	*p*
	5th	10	29·869	29·891	82	80	91	S E	5	1·58	......	*p*
	6th	10	29·856	29·878	80	76	82	E	4	0·20	......	*b, c*
DIAMOND ISLAND.	June 30th	10	29·852	29·893	85	78·5	74	S	6	......	......	*b*
	July 1st	10	29·862	29·904	83	78	79	S W	8	......	......	*b, c*
	2nd	10	29·826	29·86[illegible]	84	77·5	74	S S W	8	0·09	......	*d, b, c*
	3rd	10	29·812	29·854	79	75	82	S S W	8	0·10	......	*o, threatening weather*
	4th	10	29·828	29·870	79·5	76·5	87	S S W	10	0·24	......	*p, threatening weather*
	5th	10	...	...	82	78	83	E S E	6	0·19	......	*o, b, c*
	6th	10	29·856	29·897	85	81	83	N W	4	0·41	......	*b*
CUTTACK.	June 30th	10	29·639	29·719	91	81	63	S W	2	0·06	......	*p*
	July 1st	10	29·635	29·715	88	80·5	71	S S W	3	......	......	*t, l*
	2nd	10	29·600	29·680	90	81·5	68	S S W	3	0·02	......	*g*
	3rd	10	29·505	29·585	92	82	64	S W	3	1·47	......	*p*
	4th	10	29·459	29·539	86	79·5	74	Calm	2	0·03	......	*g*
	5th	10	29·586	29·667	87	78·5	67	S S W	4	2·28	......	*p*
	6th	10	29·703	29·783	88·5	78·0	61	S S W	7	......	......	*threatening weather*
FALSE POINT.	June 30th	10	29·717	29·732	91	83	70	S S E	7	......	......	*threatening weather*
	July 1st	10	29·720	29·735	90	82·5	72	S E	8	......	......	*threatening weather*
	2nd	10	29·681	29·696	89	82	73	S	8	......	......	*threatening weather*
	3rd	10	29·593	29·608	88	81·5	75	W S W	8	......	......	*b, c*
	4th	10	29·526	29·541	87	81	76	S E	5	0·04	......	*g, threatening*
	5th	10	29·656	29·671	88	82	76	S W	9	0·84	......	*p*
	6th	10	29·766	29·781	89	80	66	W S W	14	......	......	*b, c*
VIZAGAPATAM.	June 30th	10	29·691	29·722	90	80	63	S E	2	......	......	*b, c*
	July 1st	10	29·706	29·737	87·5	78·5	66	W	2	......	......	*b, c*
	2nd	10	29·685	29·716	88	79	66	S W	2	......	......	*b, c*
	3rd	10	29·584	29·615	87·5	80·0	71	S W	4	......	......	*o, b, c*
	4th	10	29·564	29·596	82·5	78·8	83	S S W	3	0·30	......	*o. g*
	5th	10	29·713	29·745	82·5	77	77	S W	5	0·20	......	*o, g*
	6th	10	29·800	29·831	86	78·5	70	S W	3	......	......	*b, c*
MADRAS.		10						Not received.				
		16										
		10										
		16										
		10										
		16										
		10										
		16										
		10										
		16										
		10										
		16										
		10										
		16										
COLOMBO.	June 30th	10	29·868	29·909	83	79	83	S	5	0·14	......	*b, c*
	July 1st	10	29·885	29·925	86	80·5	78	S W	6	......	......	*b, c*
	2nd	10	29·856	29·896	86	80	76	S W	6	......	......	*b, c*
	3rd	10	29·818	29·858	85	79·5	74	S W	7	......	......	*b, c*
	4th	10	29·796	29·836	85·5	79	74	S W	10	......	......	*b, c*
	5th	10	29·838	29·878	85·5	80	78	S W	7	......	......	*b, c*
	6th	10	29·836	29·876	85·5	79·0	74	W S W	4	......	......	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of April 1878.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION THERMOMETER.								TEMPERATURE OF AIR.											VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY.				RAIN-FALL.	
			Mean of			Solar.				Gross Nocturnal.								Mean of		Highest max.			Lowest min.				Mean of				Mean of			
		Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Above max. in shade.	Max. Day.	Max. ○	Mean.	Below min. in shade.	Min. Day.	Min. ○	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Day.	○	Absolute range.	Day.	○	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	In inches.	Number of days.
Seebsaugor ...	332	29·571	29·635	29·499	·136	140·7	55·8	16th	157·9	60·5	5·6	10th	54·2	84·9	18·8	66·1	74·9	75·6	82·4	20th	91·9	31·6	10th	60·3	...	0·609	0·681	0·674	...	94	77	62	7·33	16
Goalpara ...	386	·479	·546	·405	·141	140·1	54·6	28th	153·0	65·9	2·8	16th	59·1	85·2	16·4	68·8	76·6	77·6	82·8	4th	94·7	33·5	16th	61·2	...	·593	·677	·630	...	84	73	59	7·50	16
Darjeeling ...	6912	23·433	23·473	23·399	·074	123·4	58·0	29th	136·0	43·2	6·2	17th	33·3	65·0	15·7	49·3	55·2	58·0	59·0	20th	73·3	30·9	18th	42·4	...	·292	·374	·367	...	82	78	74	5·01	8
Purneah ...	125	29·695	29·763	29·628	·135	152·6	57·1	3rd	162·2	62·6	7·2	7th	51·3	95·5	25·5	69·8	82·6	85·8	92·1	7th	102·3	40·2	7th	62·1	...	·645	·682	·647	...	88	56	44	2·03	3
Durbhunga ...	166·32	·649	·717	·581	·136	151·3	50·6	30th	158·2	...	...	......	...	100·7	29·8	70·9	81·2	84·6	91·6	12th	106·4	41·5	15th	64·9	...	·332	·622	·534	...	44	53	37	0·86	3
Patna ...	179	·621	·691	·553	·138	160·9	60·9	8th	171·6	68·9	2·9	1 th	58·9	100·0	28·2	71·8	85·7	88·9	96·4	3rd	106·6	46·3	16th	60·3	...	·577	·576	·463	...	74	44	29	0·50	4
Gya ...	375	·447	·513	·388	·125	152·7	51·5	8th	162·4	...	...	......	...	101·2	28·4	72·8	87·0	92·8	97·1	23rd	106·8	42·2	16 & 17th	64·6	...	·476	·629	·579	...	59	42	34	0·65	2
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·826	27·880	27·773	·107	151·7	57·8	22nd	164·4	62·9	7·2	16th	50·8	93·9	23·8	70·1	81·5	86·9	90·8	1st	101·5	40·0	16th	61·5	...	·384	·358	·303	...	53	30	24	1·03	5
Berhampore ...	66·45	29·755	29·826	29·686	·140	160·3	61·0	5th & 12th	169·2	69·6	4·9	18th	61·2	99·4	24·9	74·5	84·1	88·7	95·6	4th	106·2	39·0	15th	67·2	...	·719	·786	·671	...	84	59	42	1·42	5
Burdwan ...	99·09	·724	·79	·658	·133	156·4	58·9	27th	166·7	69·5	6·1	15th	62·0	97·5	22·2	75·3	84·9	89·0	96·6	3rd	104·6	37·7	16th	66·9	...	·740	·841	·727	...	85	62	43	4·57	7
Jessore ...	33·3	·797	·866	·731	·135	152·0	54·8	23rd	159·9	...	...	......	...	97·3	23·5	73·8	81·1	86·1	89·8	4th	101·6	37·9	30th	63·7	...	·725	·851	·798	...	87	69	59	11·36	10
Dacca ...	35	·813	·883	·749	·134	164·5	71·9	3rd	176·8	67·0	5·9	19th	59·6	92·5	20·0	72·5	82·6	86·1	89·9	4th	99·2	32·1	9th	67·1	...	·706	·824	·771	...	88	66	56	5·61	15
Silchar ...	87·4	·802	·871	·733	·138	141·9	57·1	25th	152·4	64·6	4·0	19th	59·0	84·8	16·2	68·6	77·1	79·0	84·5	27th	92·9	27·9	9th	65·0	...	·641	·740	·721	...	92	76	63	13·66	17
Chittagong ...	90	·786	·844	·73	·165	146·5	54·2	25th & 29th	153·3	55·9	17·9	12th	48·5	92·3	18·5	73·8	84·0	88·3	89·6	24th	95·5	29·6	12th	65·9	...	·780	·821	·821	...	93	62	59	2·28	5
Demagree ...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	84·1	14·9	69·2	...	...	...	28th	92·3	27·1	12th	65·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·60	6
Alipore ...	21·38	·826	·880	·759	·121	153·3	59·3	27th	159·9	71·2	4·3	8 & 15th	65·2	93·9	18·3	75·6	82·2	87·7	91·3	4th	102·1	33·8	9th	68·3	·807	·785	·774	·728	73	88	60	51	3·18	8
Saugor Island	6	·831	·889	·778	·111	146·7	59·3	15th	161·5	75·1	4·5	15th	63·6	87·8	8·1	79·7	84·9	87·3	87·9	26th	92·2	21·8	9th	70·4	·934	·845	·940	·952	78	83	73	72	0·50	3
Cuttack ...	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False Point ...	15·3	·834	·894	·775	·119	159·8	68·2	16th	170·3	72·2	5·8	15th	65·4	93·6	15·9	77·7	82·9	89·5	88·2	4 & 5th	99·5	32·3	15th	67·2	...	·830	·812	·841	...	87	59	63	0·90	3
Vizagapatam ...	31	·838	·906	·781	·125	112·0	23·3	13th	116·8	74·9	9·2	8th	70·7	88·6	4·6	84·0	86·6	87·9	87·7	28th	90·7	8·2	9th	82·5	·836	·589	·806	·838	66	51	61	64	0·10	1
Madras ...	22	·882	·940	·814	·126	131·1	37·9	16th	136·3	75·6	1·9	4th	68·1	93·2	15·7	77·5	84·6	89·7	88·9	29th	96·0	24·0	4th	72·0	...	...	...	...	69	...	58	60	0·34	2
Akyab ...	20·44	·872	·930	·821	·109	156·5	62·4	17th	161·5	68·8	5·5	18th	61·3	95·3	19·6	74·3	85·3	90·4	88·7	17th	98·5	28·2	18 & 23rd	70·3	...	·763	·797	·842	...	89	56	62	...	...
Port Blair ...	61·16	·844	·897	·792	·105	150·5	56·2	20th	160·2	74·9	4·7	4th	70·4	94·2	14·7	79·5	88·0	89·1	90·3	13th	96·4	19·6	1st	76·8	...	1·001	·998	·986	...	99	73	69	1·05	8
Nancowry ...	78	·824	·874	·775	·099	142·2	54·9	6th & 7th	155·9	77·8	4·1	22 & 24th	74·2	...	...	81·9	85·0	88·7	88·0	......	...	...	22nd	77·9	...	·913	·958	·917	...	85	72	70	2·73	10
Roorkee ...	886·63	28·914	28·962	28·866	·096	148·0	55·4	9th	163·0	62·6	3·9	5th	50·7	92·6	26·1	66·5	79·6	84·2	89·3	29th	101·2	43·2	15th	58·0	...	·430	·434	·383	...	66	38	29	2·22	7
Allahabad ...	306·68	29·481	29·542	29·419	·123	161·9	60·5	24th & 30th	169·6	62·3	8·9	6th	53·6	101·4	29·8	71·6	86·5	93·4	99·4	23 & 30th	108·4	45·9	16th	62·5	...	·496	·494	·421	...	64	34	24	0·99	6

CALCUTTA—APRIL 1878.

Mean barometric pressure of 25 years ...	29·755	Mean temperature of 25 years	84·5	Mean humidity of 25 years	69	Mean rainfall of 50 years	2·34
Ditto ditto of 1878 ...	·826	Ditto ditto of 1878	82·2	Ditto ditto of 1878	73	Actual fall of 1878	3·18
Excess ditto of 1878 ...	·071	Defect ditto of 1878	2·3	Excess in 1878	4	Excess fall of 1878	0·84

CALCUTTA,
The 6th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.											
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
Seebsaugor	29·911	75·6	3	17	13	4	9	5	1	2	6	37 N 87° E	66·2	7·92
Goalpara	872	77·5	...	5	27	4	1	3	3	3	14	44 S 89° E	114·8	3·96
Darjeeling	......	...	...	...	...	1	28	6	9	2	14	57 S 24° W	...	6·67
Purneah	·819	82·9	1	6	30	3	3	3	8	4	...	40 N 88° E	111·0	2·34
Durbhunga	·818	81·6	3	11	19	9	...	5	8	5	...	31 N 76° E	115·5	2·17
Patna	·800	86·1	...	1	20	...	...	2	37	...	...	30 S 88° W	42·5	3·68
Gya	·825	87·8	8	4	6	9	3	5	10	9	6	11 N 48° W	70·2	2·90
Hazareebagh	27·826	86·0	4	1	2	2	3	11	20	14	3	56 N 86° W	171·6	4·10
Berhampore	29·822	84·2	3	2	5	2	12	21	9	6	...	47 S 46° W	130·8	3·03
Burdwan	·824	85·1	1	2	3	3	27	10	9	2	3	57 S 19° W	118·6	3·42
Jessore	·831	81·2	8	7	1	22	15	4	3	...	...	43 S 38° E	99·6	4·10
Dacca	·851	82·7	1	2	...	4	32	5	5	1	10	59 S 8° W	125·9	4·67
Silchar	·892	77·3	...	5	8	1	...	...	3	...	43	16 N 73° E	68·8	6·13
Chittagong	·878	84·2	5	2	2	2	11	12	18	1	6	44 S 58° W	167·8	5·14
Demagree	......	...	13	2	2	8	7	6	4	7	11	8 N 59°. W	...	0·83
Alipore	·848	82·2	8	6	9	7	42	40	5	3	...	53 S 16° W	189·6	6·53
Saugor Island ...	·837	84·9	2	4	4	8	56	36	5	5	...	68 S 15° W	332·5	3·88
Cuttack	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...
False Point	·849	82·9	...	1	2	9	28	12	2	2	3	69 S 4° W	232·8	3·60
Vizagapatam ...	869	86·7	4	...	2	15	38	18	39	4	...	57 S 38° W	72·3	2·02
Madras	·905	84·6	...	1	28	30	1	...	...	...	...	91 S 67° E	174	6·60
Akyab	·893	85·3	3	1	10	...	6	9	22	6	...	39 S 79° W	114·3	3·21
Port Blair	·906	88·1	5	19	25	2	1	...	4	4	...	63 N 60° E	90·6	4·50
Nancowry	·904	85·2	...	4	29	22	1	2	1	1	...	78 S 72° E	146·5	2·65
Roorkee	·813	81·6	...	...	...	27	1	3	...	13	16	25 S 31° E	64·6	3·60
Allahabad	·787	87·2	5	7	7	4	1	...	2	16	18	29 N 5° E	43·0	3·40

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperatures.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by *o*, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th July 1878.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th June to 6th July 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	°/o		Inches		
June	30th	129·7	29·677	83·1	83·3	3·7	79·6	80·7	1·016	79·8	89	Till 2 P.M. S W by W through SW, till midnight S.	100·0	0·46	Day cloudy, night clear, *o*, *g*, *d*, *t*, and *p*.
July	1st	155·8	·679	83·9	92·3	12·5	79·8	80·5	0·995	79·1	85	Till 9 A.M. SSW, till 6¾ P.M. SW through S and SSW, till midnight S.	143·0	Nil	Day cloudy, night clear, *d*.
"	2nd	151·1	·631	83·9	90·9	10·8	80·1	81·0	1·019	79·8	87	Till 7 A.M. S, till noon W through SW, till midnight S by W.	134·0	0·12*	Day cloudy, night clear, *d*, *p*, and *l*.
"	3rd	155·8	·557	84·4	94·2	13·3	80·9	81·0	1·012	79·6	85	S by W.	122·0	Nil	Day cloudy, night clear, *d* and *t*.
"	4th	149·2	·540	83·1	89·3	9·1	80·2	80·1	0·988	78·8	87	Till 7 A.M. S by W, till noon SE by E, till midnight S.	181·0	0·06	Day cloudy, night clear, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p*, and *t*.
"	5th	116·7	·649	81·1	84·9	6·8	78·1	79·6	0·992	79·0	93	Till 8 A.M. WSW through S W, till 10 P.M. S through SW, till midnight S W by W through SW.	183·0	0·81†	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *p*, and *d*.
"	6th	152·7	·691	83·1	90·7	10·3	80·4	80·2	0·992	79·0	87	Till 6 A.M. S W, till 10 A.M. W, till 3¾ P.M. N through SW W and NW, till midnight S.	157·0	0·16	Cloudy, *o* and *p*.

* Fell at 6-15 P.M. of the 1st. | † 0·35 fell since 5 P.M. of the 4th.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·632
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	29·544
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	16·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days	94·2
	°/o
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878	1·61
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	3·38
The total fall from 1st January to 6th July 1878	23·62
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	24·27

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, and *p* passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 8*th July* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1878.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·583		
The average pressure of 25 years	29·551		
The highest pressure during the month	29·718	30th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·349	15th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·369		

	°		
The mean temperature of the month	85·7		
The average temperature of 25 years	84·9		
The highest temperature during the month	101·0	15th	16h.
The lowest temperature during the month	75·0	19th	6h.
The range of temperature during the month	26·0		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	13·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	20·8	13th	

	%
The mean humidity during the month	82
	Inches.
The mean vapour tension during the month	1·019
	%
The average humidity of 25 years	81
	Inches.
The average vapour tension of 11 years	0·997
The mean cloud proportion of the month	5·30

	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	4·87	
The average fall of 50 years	11·78	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·34	20th
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	12	
The average number of rainy days of 25 years	19	

	°	
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	151·3	
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	56·7	
The greatest sun temperature	162·2	2nd
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	65·4	27th
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	77·3	
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	3·3	
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	8·1	1st

	Miles.	
The mean movement of the wind per day	189·3	
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	329	18th
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour... ...	32	18th noon.

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—
N2, NE8, E11, SE52, S338, SW269, W23, NW8, Calm 9.

The results of the observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or 1½° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 8th July 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 8 *days of June* 1878 *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week... ...	167,385	1,62,034 1 0	14,853 2 5	13,38,142 0	4,76,687 2 6	43,696 6 6	6,38,721 3 6	53,927½	97,517½	151,445
Or per mile of railway	......	126 9 10	11 12 1	......	372 7 9	34 2 11	499 1 7	......	......	......
For previous 24 5/7 weeks of half-year	3,510,995	47,53,523 0 9	435,739 12 3	3,61,73,508 0	1,33,69,264 14 0	1,225,515 18 11	1,81,22,787 14 9	1,169,810½	2,580,654¾	3,750,465½
Total for 25 6/7 weeks ...	3,678,380	49,15,557 1 9	450,592 14 8	3,75,11,650 0	1,38,45,952 0 6	1,269,212 5 5	1,87,61,509 2 3	1,223,738½	2,678,172	3,901,910½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	159,642	1,56,952 3 1	14,387 5 9	14,79,855 10	6,70,470 6 5	61,459 15 9	8,27,422 9 6	44,255¾	111,953¼	156,209
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	122 10 4	11 4 10	......	523 14 6	48 0 6	646 8 10	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,598,773¼	50,19,276 9 7	460,100 7 1	3,50,28,759 0	1,48,66,537 4 10	1,362,765 18 5	1,98,85,813 14 5	1,204,242¾	2,769,633¼	3,973,876

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 8 *days of June* 1878 *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

	. .	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,888	15,963 8 0	1,463 6 5	1,06,168 10	31,231 12 0	2,862 18 2	47,195 4 0	5,779¼	7,263¼	13,042½
Or per mile of railway	......	71 5 6	6 10 9	......	139 9 4	12 15 11	210 14 10	......	......	......
For previous 24 5/7 weeks of half-year	178,387	5,32,437 4 10	48,806 15 1	38,12,163 0	11,40,841 14 6	104,577 3 6	16,73,279 3 4	125,385¼	256,667	382,052¼
Total for 25 6/7 weeks ...	184,275	5,48,400 12 10	50,270 1 6	39,18,331 10	11,72,073 10 6	107,440 1 8	17,20,474 7 4	131,164½	263,930½	395,095
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,887½	11,258 3 9	1,032 0 2	2,29,878 20	64,449 0 0	5,907 16 6	75,707 3 9	4,552½	10,607	15,159½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	50 5 1	4 12 3	......	288 0 8	26 8 1	338 5 9	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	183,752	6,04,748 9 5	55,435 5 9	63,74,435 10	15,91,762 14 3	145,911 12 0	21,96,511 7 8	127,083½	387,349	514,432½

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1878 *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	47,286	28,926 11 3	2,651 12 3	1,53,049 30	28,649 4 1	2,626 3 8	5,277 15 11
Or per mile of railway	299	182 12 8	16 15 1	967 6	181 0 7	16 11 11	33 7 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	1,065,896	8,00,603 14 7	73,388 13 11	45,57,030 3	10,71,524 13 1	98,223 2 0	171,611 15 11
Total for 26 weeks ...	1,115,182	8,29,530 9 10	76,040 6 2	47,10,079 33	11,00,174 1 2	100,849 5 8	176,889 11 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	50,434½	28,480 2 3	2,610 13 7	2,94,016 6	57,908 11 0	5,308 5 11	7,918 19 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	319	179 15 6	16 9 11	1,857 37	365 14 11	33 10 10	50 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	986,458	6,60,878 6 0	60,580 10 4	60,75,765 0	11,01,654 4 2	100,984 19 6	161,565 9 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day of June 1878 *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,679½	3,319 15 3	304 6 7	16,774 0	4,359 10 0	399 12 8	703 19 3
Or per mile of railway	23	20 15 8	1 18 6	106 0	27 8 9	2 10 6	4 9 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	1,113,182	8,29,530 9 10	76,040 6 2	47,10,079 33	11,00,174 1 2	100,849 5 8	176,889 11 10
Total for the half year ...	1,116,861½	8,32,850 9 1	76,344 12 9	47,26,853 33	11,04,533 11 2	101,248 18 3	177,593 11 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 21.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			26th May 1877.	25th May 1878.	To 26th May 1877.	To 25th May 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
25th May ...	Northern Bengal	180	......	20,046 0 0	......	2,87,843 0 0	2,87,843 0 0	......
8th June ...	Tirhoot	82	4,877 0 0	8,857 0 0	1,13,790 0 0	1,81,253 0 0	67,463 0 0	......
8th " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,917 0 0	2,158 0 0	44,441 0 0	57,753 0 0	13,312 0 0	......
1st June ...	Nalhati	27½	1,544 0 0	1,336 0 0	35,008 0 0	41,856 0 0	6,848 0 0	......
	Total ...	326½	8,338 0 0	32,397 0 0	1,93,239 0 0	5,68,705 0 0	3,75,466 0 0	......

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—10th July 1878.

[REGISTERED, NO. 29.]

No. 29 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
CIRCULAR asking for information on matters connected with the relief and prevention of famine	719
Resolution on the Annual Report of the Marine Department for 1877-78	738
Report on the state of the Salt Market for the fourth quarter of 1877-78	741
Statement showing the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of April 1878	745
Statement showing the quantities and values of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of April 1878	746
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th July 1878	747
WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	750
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th July 1878	753
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th July 1878 ...	754
Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara, High Level, Taldunda Midnapore, Hidgellee Tidal, Arrah, Western Main & Patna Canals for the month of May 1878	755
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of May 1878	763
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	764

CIRCULAR ASKING FOR INFORMATION ON MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF FAMINE.

The following Circular issued by the Famine Commission is published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE Commission has been led to the conclusion that the most convenient way of commencing their enquiries will be to frame a series of questions, answers to which they would desire to obtain before proceeding to form opinions on the matters submitted for their judgment.

The questions now circulated form a part of such a series. It is not anticipated that full and trustworthy answers to all these questions could be obtained from all parts of India within the necessarily limited time over which their enquiry could be reasonably prolonged. But so far as such answers can be got, they will be of great value, and the attempt to collect them from the parts of the country to which the present enquiry chiefly refers may be made as far as practicable.

Under these circumstances the Governments of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and of certain selected provinces in the Bengal Presidency, have been addressed with a view to their taking such steps as appear to them best calculated to supply the desired information so far as it seems possible to obtain it within a definite period. At the same time the questions are published so that the opportunity may be given to any one interested in the enquiry (not officially called on to do so) to supply answers if he feels so disposed. Any such answers should be addressed to the Secretary to the Famine Commission.

It is not necessary that every one who answers these questions should attempt to answer them all. It will be more advantageous to the Commission if each person answers those questions regarding which he has most practical experience, or to which he has devoted special attention.

Every gentleman who answers these questions, or any of them, is requested to preface his replies by stating in a precise manner what district he proposes to write of, and what is the nature of his connection with or knowledge of that district, over what length of time it has extended, and specially what opportunities he has had for observing famines, and what experience in carrying out measures of famine relief.

SIMLA,
The 22nd June 1878.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Secretary to the Famine Commission.

CHAPTER I.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

WHAT is the normal system of rainfall in your province? From what quarter does the rain come, and in what months does it fall? Give any returns you possess showing the average amount gauged in each month; and state whence they are obtained, and how the registers of rainfall are kept. Within what limits can the rainfall vary without doing serious injury? What is the amount of rainfall for each month, and for the whole year, which, judging from past experience, you consider to be sufficient for agricultural necessities? What are the different agricultural operations depending on the due arrival of each of the expected monsoons or seasonal rains? What is the effect on the crops of the failure of any of these elements of rainfall, and what is the combination of circumstances under which the worst results have been produced? So far as necessary, differences in the several districts should be distinguished and separate returns supplied for them.

2. What part of the country is most subject to famine and freest from it, and why? What is known as to past famines, their causes, their dates, their extent locally, and their severity as tested by prices, mortality, loss of revenue, and expenditure on relief? Give, as far as possible, precise figures. Has the province suffered from any other destructive calamity, such as floods, frost, hail, locusts, blight, &c., to such an extent as to produce distress amounting to famine or to create any general and widespread failure of the crop? To what extent do famines in any past period appear to have affected the general condition of the country, and how long has the effect lasted? Has the condition of the country improved in spite of such calamities? What is the normal increase in the population of the country, and how far has it been affected and kept down by famine? What are the facts on which your opinion on these last points is based?

3. Give any statistics you possess as to the average area in each district under cultivation yearly, distinguishing food-crops from others; the average amount of the chief good-grains produced per acre; the total consumption in the district of such grains; the surplus that remains for export, or the deficiency that has to be supplied by import in ordinary years. How are these statistics collected, what amount of reliance may be placed on them, and what suggestions can you make for their improvement? If you have no statistics on these subjects, give any approximation or estimate you can.

4. What area of your province and of its several districts is protected from drought in an average year by irrigation from wells, tanks or jhils, canals, or channels from rivers? To how much of this area is the protection complete and permanent, and how much is dependent on the local rain? How much of the area so protected is devoted to food-crops, and what is the total amount of produce from that area? What is the effect of irrigation of crops (other than food-crops) in adding to the powers of the population to resist famine? Supposing canals, tanks, wells, and jhils to be utilized to the utmost extent

and kept in the highest possible order, what extent of the country would be protected from drought in a year when there was a failure of the rain?

5. What grains form the staple food of your people? When are they sown and harvested, and what are the critical times at which rain is essential to each of them, or at which a failure or an excessive fall of rain may be mischievous or ruinous?

6. What proportion of the cultivated land and what class of crops is manured yearly, and what is the average weight of manure given to the acre—(1) in land constantly manured, (2) in land occasionally manured? If there is any customary rotation of crops or fallows, state it.

7. Have any attempts been made by the Government or private persons to improve agriculture in your province, either in the way of introducing new or improved implements, or new staples, or improved seed, or better methods of cultivation, or better breeds of cattle, and so forth? and with what result? Have you any suggestion to make for such improvement? Is there any Government model farm in your province? Or have any estates under the management of Government or of the Court of Wards been used for the object of making experiments or setting examples of improved agriculture? If so, state the system of management, whom they were placed under, and what the results, financial and agricultural, have been? Have any improvements been made in the breed of cattle, in the forms of ploughs, carts, sugar-mills, or any other agricultural instruments, or in the mode of drawing water from wells? Have any agricultural exhibitions been held in your province, and have you observed that any good result has been obtained from them? Was anything exhibited the imitation or adoption of which would have been useful to and practicable by the ordinary cultivator? And if so, was there any willingness to imitate or adopt such improvements? Have you observed that there has been any deterioration of the soil, or that crops are worse than they used to be within your own experience? Does any such question specially arise in case of irrigated land? State specifically on what facts you base your replies. Where there is any popular belief in such deterioration, state what facts are adduced in support of it.

8. What proportion of your population is agricultural, that is, either directly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, solely or in combination with some other occupation, or deriving their chief income from the land? And of this class what proportion live entirely by the profits of the cultivation of their own land, and what proportion support themselves wholly or in part by field labour for others?

9. What is the ordinary economic condition of the portion of the agricultural population directly engaged in the cultivation of the land and possessing any proprietory or occupancy interest in land? Illustrate your reply by giving the actual facts as to a few typical instances of such persons taken from four or five different villages in several districts of your province. State with regard to each what area of land he holds for tillage or grazing, what his family consists of, what amount of food-grain and what value of other produce he raises on an average off his land in a year, what rent or revenue or cesses he pays for his land, what expenses he incurs in hired labour (other than his own labour and that of his family), what amount he spends in a year in purchases of necessaries which he cannot produce on his land, what kind of house he lives in, how many rooms it possesses and how many outhouses, what quantity of cattle or other livestock he possesses, what other property, and what stock of grain. How does he dispose of any surplus income, whether by hoarding or lending his money, or investing it in ornaments, or spending it on marriage ceremonies, or otherwise? What are his debts, and to what are they commonly due? State what proportion of the agriculturists of your district you believe to be in debt, and what proportion their average indebtedness bears to their average yearly income. Endeavour to obtain the opinions on these points of well-informed and trustworthy native residents of different districts, and in submitting such opinions explain the position of your informants, and the probable means at their command of forming correct conclusions.

10. Describe the tenures of land (proprietory and occupancy) which are most common, and as nearly as you can the area of cultivated land held by each kind of tenure. How far does the character of the tenure appear to affect the

economic condition of the person holding it? Are there any conditions of tenure (such for instance as unrestricted freedom of transfer) which might be changed with advantage to the holder and without injury to other parties?

11. Are the holders of the above tenures in the habit of carrying out material improvements, such as digging wells, or channels necessary in order to use the water in a canal? Are their actions in this respect affected most by the security or insecurity of their tenure, or by their wealth or poverty? Or are there any other reasons which hinder such investments of their labour and capital? What have been the effects of recent Land Improvement Acts? Have they tended to enlarge or narrow the making of advances by Government? Does the condition of the country render it desirable that the operation of these Acts should be facilitated, or their scope enlarged, and are there any apparent difficulties in the way of doing this that could be removed? Is the demand for interest on Government advances obstructive or prohibitory?

12. How far is the landowner's or the cultivator's readiness to improve the land checked by any operation of the law? Is the digging of wells checked in any such way? How far does the expectation of having to pay increased revenue or rent in consequence of any improvement check the execution of improvements?

13. What is the general incidence of land revenue on the cultivated area, both for the arable land as a whole and for the different classes of such land (irrigated, dry, &c.)? What proportion does such revenue bear to the value of the gross produce? Is the incidence on the various classes of land fairly distributed, or would you propose any readjustment of it? When was the assessment fixed? Has there been any practical difficulty in realizing the land revenue as now assessed? At what dates are the instalments of revenue payable, and what relation do these bear to the ordinary periods of harvest or of realization of rents, as the case may be? Do the several instalments bear a fair proportion to the value of the several harvests from which the revenue or rent has to be made good? What rate of interest, if any, is charged on land revenue in arrear?

14. What is the average price of land per acre? What amount of land on an average is sold every year for arrears of revenue and for decrees of court? What quantity of land has been transferred in your district to non-agricultural and non-resident landlords?

15. What are the wages usually paid to hired field labourers? Are they paid in kind or money? Give the rates as far as you can for the chief kinds of labour in ordinary years. Is the hired labourer usually able to subsist with fair ease on the grain or other payments he receives at harvest and other periods during the intervals between such payments, or is he frequently forced to borrow and forestal future payments?

16. What is the normal rate of prices of each of the chief staples of food in certain typical districts? What is the usual variation between the prices at harvest time and other times of the year? What rise in price would indicate the approach of alarming scarcity? In past times of severe scarcity what effect has been produced on prices; has the rise been sudden or gradual, and has it affected one staple more than other? Or has the rise been of such a character as to tend to equalise the prices of all staples?

17. What is the state of your province as to the activity of commerce? Has it an energetic and enterprising trading class? Do any of the districts subsist mainly on its own resources, and export or import little? Or is there an active and constant ebb and flow of trade?

18. What are the facts in your province as regards the means of communication? Do bridged and metalled roads connect all the important centres of trade that should be thus connected? Are the roads in good working order and sufficient for the traffic on them, or not? Are they open through the year, or closed for wheeled traffic in the rains? Is the ordinary means of conveyance by wheeled carriage, or by pack bullocks; and if by wheeled carriage, is there a sufficient number of carts in the district for all its wants? What is the ordinary cost per mile of conveying one ton of merchandize either by wheeled or by pack carriage?

19. To what extent are railways developed in your province? What districts are not traversed by them, and what distances have to be gone to

reach the railways from the districts furthest from them? Are any districts so much isolated as to make it desirable to extend railways to them to facilitate the introduction of food in time of famine? Has the effect of the existing railways been to equalise prices and stimulate trade to any important extent? Give any facts that support this view.

20. If there is water communication in your district, give an account of it: what kinds of boats are used, what their number is, what the nature is of the traffic they convey. State whether the navigation is capable of any improvement, and whether it is conducted on natural channels, or by canals; and if by the latter, under what regulations? What is the ordinary cost per mile of boat carriage for one ton?

21. Is there any portion of your province into which, by reason of the want, or the badness, of the roads or other means of access or of local or temporary disturbing causes of weather, &c., it might be impossible or difficult for unassisted trade in time of scarcity to throw enough grain to feed say one quarter of the population for six months? If there is such a part, state where it is, what is its area and population, and what are the special difficulties to be overcome, and how they might best be removed.

22. To what extent has telegraphic communication been established between the chief towns of your province? Having in view the value of rapid communication in time of distress, are there any important lines which it might be desirable to construct?

23. Has there been within the historic period any sensible denudation of the forest in, or bordering on, your province? Can it be tested by statistics showing over how much area forest or scrub jungle has been cut down? Can you state any specific facts which lead you to think that such deforestation has caused injurious effects in any way, either in respect to the fall of rain, or the abundance or permanence of water in streams, or wells or the subsoil, or the denudation of the surface soil so as to render it unfit for cultivation? And what injury has been produced, and to what extent? Can you adduce any direct evidence that such injury as you think has been caused by the clearing of forest has been remedied by its reproduction? If you think the clearing has been injurious, what steps would you propose to take towards reboisement? Should it be done by artificial planting, or by conservation of the tract, so as to keep out cattle-grazing and fires? Can such conservation be effected without interfering with any vested rights of the people, or with their consent, if interference is necessary? Which of the two methods would be easiest, cheapest, quickest of operation, and most effectual? To what extent and on how large an area could either method be followed?

24. Can any estimate be made of the number and proportion of deaths which are the inevitable consequence of famine, not being due directly to starvation, but to such privations as adults in health can bear with safety but which prove fatal to children or the old and sickly; or to such diseases as follow in the train of famine from eating unwholesome food, roots, berries, leaves, &c., or arise from other and obscure causes like cholera and fever commonly concomitant on famine? What statistics exist as to past famines to show the depopulation that they have caused, and how far it is due to an increased death-rate, to emigration, or to a decreased birth-rate? If any special census was taken after the famine, state whether any trustworthy information was obtained as to the different classes of population which have suffered most; whether the early stages of a famine affect certain classes more, or less, severely than its later stages; whether the loss of life has been greater among males or females, among adults or children, to what extent the birth-rate has been affected; and how far local influences, peculiarities of administration, or tenure, climate, soil, water, density of population, systems of cultivation, &c., have tended to mitigate or intensify the inevitable effects of scarcity.

25. If no such census was taken, state what information is to be got from the mortuary returns for the period embraced by the last famine in your province as compared with those for ordinary periods, and what conclusions may be drawn from those returns.

26. It has been laid down by the Government of India as a settled principle that local financial responsibility should be enforced in the case of a famine as far as possible. With this view special taxation has recently been

imposed on the country, the proceeds of which the Government has proposed to apply as a mutual assurance fund which will be available for the benefit of the people on whom the calamity of famine may actually fall. But it has been recognized that it would be preferable if some portion of this taxation could be made more strictly local, both in its levy and its application to relief purposes. Can you suggest any way by which it might be rendered practicable to provide that where State funds have been expended on the relief of famine, such expenditure should be recovered from the locality which has benefited by it under any system of taxation (in modification of or in substitution for that recently adopted and not in addition to it) in a manner that should bring into operation a sense of local responsibility, first in the direction of securing the lives of the people, and second of protecting them from unnecessary expenditure on relief? How could such a principle be applied to a smaller area than that of a province or presidency? Could the expenditure in a single district, or sub-division of a district, be recovered from that district or sub-division by such special taxation wholly or in part, or under any special circumstances, or in reference to any class of the community requiring relief, leaving a smaller or larger portion of the charge to be made good from the province or presidency at large, or from the resources of the Government of India? Could any plan be suggested under which, subject to similar limitations, a municipality might be required to bear the cost of feeding its own poor? What kind of special local taxation should be adopted for this purpose? What would be the probable effect (1) on the minds of the people, (2) on the temper of the officials, of the knowledge that the cost of famine relief expended on their behalf or by them would have to be recouped by local taxation? Is there any reason to suppose that the sense of local responsibility, if it could be brought to bear, would not operate beneficially in the case of relief of the distressed portion of the population in India?

CHAPTER II.

RELIEF DURING EARLIEST STAGES OF DISTRESS.

1. How does distress consequent on drought first make itself felt among the people, and how is it first brought to the notice of the district officers? What are the indications by which the district officer would judge whether the distress is due to temporary or local scarcity, or is likely to be the forerunner of very severe general distress ending in famine? What steps should be taken to ensure that such indications are brought to his notice? To what extent does the existing district organization suffice to ensure early and trustworthy reports, and, if not sufficient, what other measures are suggested as requisite?

2. Which classes of the rural population are first affected by serious failure of crops likely to produce famine? In what way are they affected, and how is the effect manifested? Do the early applicants for relief consist of whole families or of isolated individuals? Are all sexes and ages equally represented, or do women and children preponderate among them? So far as the applicants are field labourers deprived of employment, does this arise because the employers have no money or grain to spend on wages, or because there is nothing to do in the fields?

3. What classes of the urban population are the first to feel the effects of famine, and in what way do those effects operate on them, and how do they manifest themselves? How may they best be watched and met in their first stage?

4. There is a considerable number of poor and infirm persons, who in ordinary years are supported by their richer relations and friends or caste fellows, and of habitual mendicants, but who become claimants of State relief when scarcity or famine arises. What is, approximately, the proportion of this class to the total population, and at what stage do the springs of private charity begin to dry up?

5. It is obvious that if an accurate forecast of the condition of the people during the approaching season, following any more or less serious failure of the ordinary harvest, could be made by the district officer, it would be of great utility; in what way could he make it, and on what data should his calculations be based?

Suppose for instance that he estimates that half the average food-crop has been lost: for the support of how many people does the balance that is saved suffice? How are the rest of the people to be fed? He must form an estimate of the food-stocks in the country and of the power of trade to bring in more. Supposing these two elements sufficient to supply what is wanted, there would be no famine of food. But there may be lack of money to purchase food: how is an estimate to be framed of the number of persons who would probably be able to purchase, and of the number who must be assisted by the State, either by employment which will bring them wages, or by food if they cannot work? This would consist mainly of the classes indicated in questions 2, 3, 4, viz. the field labourers, the urban poor, and infirm dependants or mendicants. What numbers approximately of these classes would you expect to have on your hands if the food-crops in your district failed to the extent of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$? and if this happened in two consecutive years?

6. What measures should the district officer adopt for relief, supposing that he believes the distress to be temporary, or is not satisfied that it is indicative of approaching famine? Should applicants be first employed as far as practicable on the ordinary works in progress, whether under provincial or local officers or under agents of the Public Works Department or municipalities? Under what tests should applicants be admitted? Under what circumstances may it be desirable to open special works? How should such special works be arranged? Whether so as to collect the applicants in comparatively large numbers at a few localities, or to give them employment in smaller bodies at many places in the distressed region and in the vicinity of their homes? May such works be best placed under the Public Works Department or under Civil supervision? State the arguments in favour of, and against, either course. How may the Public Works officers be best placed in communication with the district officers for these purposes? How should the Public Works officers be guided in their selection of works for relief? And on whom should the responsibility rest, in the district, for seeing that all needful steps are taken by all branches of the public service concerned?

7. Under what circumstances should poor-houses be opened to give relief without a labor test? Are there any other practical ways of affording relief at this stage, except through private charity?

8. Is there at this stage of the operations any field specially appropriate for the intervention of private charity? If so, what is that field, and how should the charity be organized and directed?

9. To what extent and in what manner may the organization of municipalities and local fund committees, so far as they exist, be utilized in this stage? In the absence of such local bodies how could the co-operation of influential non-official persons be best organised and utilized either in connexion with the regular district authorities, or otherwise? State specifically what plan would be suitable in your district?

10. Have cases occurred in which such measures as those referred to in paragraph 31 of Chapter III, regarding village inspection, would properly be introduced during this, the earliest stage of distress?

11. What local charities exist in your district for distributing food to the people? Are they appropriated to any particular class, or are they available in times of distress for feeding people of all classes? What is their annual value, and how many people are benefited by them? How are they managed? Could they be made more effectual for charitable purposes in times of famine?

12. It is assumed in question 6 that the district officer believes the distress to be temporary, or is not satisfied that it is indicative of approaching famine. But it is possible that he may be mistaken in his appreciation of the facts he at first observed. What indications would lead him to conclude that he had been mistaken and that famine is imminent? What steps should he take to have any such indications brought to his notice? The most obvious points would be such as these—to obtain the best information as to the character and progress of the crops on the ground; as to the prices and the kind of grain exposed for sale in the markets; as to the fullness of stocks in the market and the quarter whence they come; as to police returns of lawlessness and crime; mortuary returns of deaths; reports of deaths by starvation in villages, and more specially roadside deaths; emigration or movements of the people in any

direction; sales of ornaments and jewels. Are there any other such indications, and in what way should he secure that such facts should be immediately brought to his notice.

13. On the other hand, the distress which the district officer has held to be serious, though temporary, may turn out to be so slight as to require no special measures of relief. What are the indications which would lead to the conclusion that this is the case: and what steps should he take when he comes to that conclusion? Are any precautions requisite to guard against an erroneous estimate of the necessity for offering relief other than those which are supplied by the application of suitable labour or other tests.

CHAPTER III.

FAMINE RELIEF.

N. B.—In answering this and all other questions in this chapter, remember to draw the distinction (where necessary) between the three periods of famine,—its beginning, height, and decline,—and also between P. W. D. and Civil relief works.

It may be assumed that the State is responsible for offering the means of support to all persons not able to provide for their own maintenance during time of famine, subject to the imposition of such tests as will prevent relief being given to persons not really in want, and will protect the public finances as far as is practicable. The methods of affording direct famine relief to persons in want in time of famine hitherto adopted by Government are—

(1) relief given, subject to a labour test, or in return for labour;
(2) gratuitous relief, not subject to any labour test.

Relief work may be divided into that which involves—

(1) unskilled labour, commonly earthwork;
(2) skilled labour for artisans.

Gratuitous relief may be divided into—

(1) relief given at poor-houses;
(2) relief at home.

SECTION 1.

2. The first division of relief works for unskilled labourers may be into works supervised by officers of the Public Works Department, and works supervised by the Civil officers: the former will generally be works of greater permanent utility, requiring more skilled supervision, and taking a longer time to complete; the latter will usually be less important, less generally useful, and simpler in character. State what are the circumstances under which either class of work is preferable. Referring to the considerations mentioned in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 16th May 1878, quoted in the margin, state also if you consider that there is any class of labourers to whom the one kind of work is more suitable than the other; and what are your reasons for this division.

"Officers trained in the Public Works Department should possess the knowledge and experience necessary for keeping order among crowds of relief labourers, for exacting from them adequate tasks, and for turning their work to the best advantage; but works conducted under their agency are not free from the danger of providing insufficiently for those who are feeble or unable to give a fair outturn of labour District officers, without professional training, do not ordinarily possess the above qualifications in the same degree, and are commonly occupied with other duties. On the other hand, it is peculiarly the province of district officers to make arrangements for receiving applicants, and admitting them to relief, for classifying them according to their strength and capacity for labour, for organising them into gangs, and thus encouraging members of the same village to keep together."

3. Relief works, again, may be conveniently divided into small and large; that is to say, works employing (say) 300 or 500 labourers for about one month only, and works employing a larger number of labourers for a longer period. Though this division generally corresponds with the division into Civil and Public Works Department works, it does not necessarily do so: a small work might be under a Public Works Department officer, and a large one under a Civil officer. State under what circumstances you consider small works to be admissible, and what the advantages and disadvantages attached to them are, at different periods of a famine.

4. The three main tests hitherto adopted to justify the admission of persons to relief works are—

THE DISTANCE TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to go a certain distance to obtain it.

THE WAGE TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to accept a wage which is little more than a bare subsistence.

THE LABOUR TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to do a fair day's work according to the strength of the labourer.

Would you propose to adopt any other tests than these? If so, describe them. Would you reject applicants for labour because their appearance, clothing, or the ornaments they wear, do not indicate penury? If so, would you do this equally at the beginning, during the height, and in the decline of a famine?

5. *The Distance Test.*—State how this test has been applied within your experience of famine, and how you think it should be applied. What amount of distance has been considered sufficient for the test? Was it enough that the labourers should have to go some distance to and from the work? Or was it insisted on that they should live away from their homes? If A is a work near village Z, and B is another work 10 miles off, have the inhabitants of Z been refused admittance at A and directed to go to B? If so, what measures were taken to ensure that they did go to B? If the test has been relaxed, state under what circumstances. Has the test been effectual, and has it kept away persons who were not in distress? Has it been too severe and kept away people who were in distress? What modifications would you, from the experience now gained, propose in applying the test?

6. *The Wage Test.*—Where relief is given in the form of money wages, the wage will be chiefly based on the quantity, kind, and price of food required to support life, with a margin for condiments and contingencies. What are the assumptions as to the quantities of food to be given to labourers of different ages, sexes, and capacities for labour, and the extra allowance for condiments, &c? Have you any data by which to test the accuracy or error of the assumption made as to the quantity of food required? State your experience as to the physical condition of labourers who have for some time subsisted on any given relief wage, giving the amount of that wage, and the quantity of food it supplies? What have you ascertained as to the actual kind and quantity of food purchased by laburers with their wage? How is the price ascertained of the standard kind of food on which the wage is based? How would you, with your present experience, formulate the conditions of the wage test?

7. What is the best way of paying wages, daily or less frequently; at morning before work begins, during the day, or at evening when work is over; by calling out nominal rolls or by tickets, or by a combination of these? To whom should the payment of wages be entrusted? Explain the system of supervision most approved by experience, of checking payments, and of preventing laxity and fraudulent practices in the disbursement of wages? Have labourers been paid in grain, or partly in grain and partly in money? Under what circumstances is this desirable, and, if necessary, how is it best arranged? Have wages ever been paid by tickets, on presentation of which at a trader's shop food would be delivered? What would you advise in this respect?

8. What system do you recommend to prevent frauds by persons on the works, such as the receipt of wages by those who have not worked? What steps should be taken in the case of persons who have been absent at any of the roll-calls, or who have worked part of the day, but not all of it, or who, having worked during the day, are accidentally absent when wages are paid?

9. What wage should be given to those who are prevented from working by sickness (1) when there is a hospital attached to the work, (2) when there is none?

10. *The Labour Test.*—What are the principal descriptions of work on which fixed daily tasks are applicable, and what tasks have been insisted on? How are the labourers classified according to their physique; by whom and in how many classes? What steps are taken for raising labourers from one class to another, according as their physique improves, or *vice versâ*? How are they ganged, and into how large gangs? How is their work measured up; by whom, and how often? How are they punished for not completing their tasks? What steps should be taken to test the report of the measuring official, to secure that the labourers are justly punished or deservedly paid in full? What steps are necessary to compel persons receiving relief to work? In

those sorts of work on which it is impossible to apply the task test, what test can be applied to ensure that the labourers earn their wage properly?

11. Under what conditions, if any, is payment by piece-work practicable on relief works, that is, payment for quantity of work done at a fixed rate, irrespective of the amount of daily earnings? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the system? When it is advantageous, how can it be best adopted on a large scale, and what precautions would be necessary to prevent its abuse?

12. What is the best form of hut for labourers on a relief work, and what the best method of arranging them in a camp? What is the cost of hutting per head? Should the huts be erected by specially hired labour or by the relief labourers themselves? What points require consideration in selecting a site for such a camp? What sanitary arrangements should be prescribed in it, especially as regards latrines? What establishment is necessary to look after these arrangements? What police or other establishment is necessary to preserve discipline and to prevent robberies? How should this be organised?

13. What arrangements do you recommend for a bazar? Should an arrangement be made with one man to supply the labourers on certain specified terms, or should any traders who wish to do so be permitted to open shops? If the supply of traders is for any cause insufficient, what steps should be taken to induce persons to open shops, or otherwise to provide for the sale of food, &c.? Where should the bazar be located? Should the huts be erected for the traders at the cost of Government or at their own cost? Should any supervision be exercised over what they sell (for instance, to exclude luxuries or unwholesome food), or over the prices at which they sell? And, if so, in what way? Should they be allowed to keep their shops open all the day, or only when the labourers are off work?

14. In what cases should a hospital be attached to a relief work? What system of sanitary inspection of the labourers is desirable? How far should the sick be treated without being sent to hospital? If there is no hospital, what arrangements should be made for those who fall sick? When a hospital is necessary, what should be the shape and material of the sheds, what space should be allowed to each patient, what clothing, bedding, &c., what provision should be made, and what class of people entertained for cooking and nursing? What professional supervision should be provided over the Hospital Assistant? What authority should be exercised over him by the Public Works Department officer, or the Civil officer in charge of the work, if there is one?

15. What system do you recommend for the admission of applicants for relief on works for securing that no hindrances are placed in the way of their coming, and no bribes taken for admission? How should you provide for classifying them and placing them on gangs? If payment is not made daily, how would you arrange for their receiving advances till the first wage-day comes round? And, if paid daily, what pay should be given to those who come on during the day and work for a broken period?

16. What registers should be kept up of the number and classes of persons on the works, the numbers who are daily admitted, or who leave, the wages paid, the number punished by fine, the quantity and value of the work done?

17. Describe the organization of a well-managed relief work, the number of gangsmen and of labourers in each gang, of overseers over the gangsmen, of registering clerks and paying clerks or cashiers, and how the upper supervising staff is constituted. State also in what form, and at what periods, progress and other reports are sent up to higher authorities?

18. What arrangements would you propose for discharging labourers from relief works when the famine is declining, or over, or when the work is closed? Has it been customary to give money to persons discharged, to enable them to reach their homes and start again in their ordinary way of life? How have persons been dealt with who to the end continue in a physical state in which they are unable to support themselves?

19. Has it been found that persons after admission to relief-works wilfully desert from them, and to what extent do such desertions commonly indicate excessive severity in the application of tests or insufficiency of food, or improper treatment of other sorts? Are they often due to other causes, and, if so, what?

How should such results be guarded against? Under what circumstances would you recommend moving bodies of men to works over considerable distances? Should this ever be done as a preventive measure to weed out those who are not in absolute want of relief, or only as a step that is expedient for the sake of transferring them from less useful to more useful work, or to admit of their being more easily fed or supervised, or to prevent sickness and the like? If the distance is more than one day's march, what arrangements should be made for hutting them for the night and for paying them or feeding them on the march? Narrate the history of any case within your knowledge in which more than 500 people were moved, or attempted to be moved, more than 20 miles, and state any difficulties the movement involved, and how they might best be avoided.

20. Under what circumstances should a civil officer be associated with a Public Works Department officer in the management of a relief-work? What is the proper field of duties of the civil officer? What parts of the duties should be wholly under him, and what parts should be entirely beyond his sphere? If it is proper for him in any way to interfere with or control the discipline of the labourers, the management of the camp and bazar, the tasking, the measuring, and the payment of wages; state how this can best be done without undue friction and annoyance.

21. Besides the persons to whom employment is given with the special object of affording them relief, the Public Works Department usually employs on the works it carries out, a large number of both skilled and unskilled labourers, who are dependent for their regular livelihood on the receipt of wages more or less all through the year. State how the continued employment of these may best be made compatible with relief labour if the works on which this class of men is employed are closed or turned into relief-works?

22. Have you had experience of any kind of relief-work other than earthwork? If so, describe it. Has any attempt been made to employ artizans, such as weavers, smiths, carpenters, &c., in pursuing their own professions, and with what success? In the case of weaving or spinning, when raw material is given out, and thread or cloth received back, is it best to pay the difference of price between the raw and the worked-up material, or to pay daily wages to the workers? State your views as to the best method of distributing the raw material, and exacting a proper tale of work, and make any general suggestions on the subject that occur to you.

SECTION 2.

Gratuitous Relief.

23. The commonest mode of administering gratuitous relief is through the poor-house. What is the proper situation for a poor-house so as to secure accessibility, discipline, space, water, and proximity to food-supply? Is an enclosure wall or fence necessary, and of what should it be made? What total area is desirable in proportion to the whole number of inmates? What shape and material are best for the huts, and what sleeping space in superficial area) should be provided for each inmate? How may they best be arranged with a view to ventilation, &c.? How should the latrines be placed and managed? What is the maximum number you would accommodate in one poor-house? How should the inmates be separated and classed together, so as to provide for the requirements of caste, for the keeping of families together, and for the separation of the sexes in the case of persons who do not belong to families?

24. What should be the conditions of admission to relief in a poor-house? The usual conditions are (1) inability to work on a relief-work; (2) willingness to reside within the enclosure; (3 willingness to accept cooked food. Under what, if any, circumstances may these be relaxed, or may the food be distributed without residence, or may uncooked food be given? What arrangements should be made for the admission of applicants, and to whom should the duty of selection be assigned?

25. Under what circumstances does it appear desirable that entry into a poor-house should be made compulsory on persons who appear to be starving or to be in such a state of want as to show that relief in some form is essential to the preservation of their lives; and under what circumstances would you allow them the discretion of refusing to submit to this? If compulsion is used to take them in, what steps are required to ensure their stopping there? How

should such a rule be applied to vagrants, and how to persons on relief-works, or seeking relief otherwise? Does it appear necessary or expedient to obtain legislative authority for such action as may be desirable in these respects? If so, suggest what seems most suitable. Would there be any special objections to such legislation, having in view the risk of exciting fears in the population, or for other reasons?

26. What ration should be given to the ordinary inmates of a poor-house, and what special diet to those who are much reduced by innutrition? Have you any experience of the effects of the ration for adults which consists of 1℔ of raw flour with condiments? What is the proper quantity of condiments? State the results of your experience as fully as possible, whether this ration has or has not shown itself sufficient to support life.

27. Give as fully as possible your views as to the organization of a poor-house. State how the food should be purchased and stored, what stock-register of it should be kept, and by whom, how given out to be ground, what the grinding task should be, how it should be received back and tested when ground, how given out to the cooking department; how information is to be given to the store-keeper or the head of the cooking department as to the number of rations required for adults and children, for ordinary, special, or sick paupers; in what way and in what vessels the food should be cooked, with how much water and fuel, what the weight of the cooked ration should be, whose duty it should be to test it, how it should be served out to the people, what discipline should be enforced among them while it is being served out and eaten? What precautions should be taken to see that it is eaten when received and not sold or exchanged, and that the children's portions are not taken from them by their parents or other adults? Under what circumstances should warm clothing be given, of what description, and at what probable cost per head? State what the rules of the poor-house should be as to the hours of rising, ablution, calling the roll-call, distributing food, going to and returning from work, and going to sleep? What arrangements should be made for personal ablution and washing clothes? What supervision is necessary to separate and take in time to hospital those who begin to sicken, or to distribute medicine to such as require it but are not sick enough for hospital? State what work the paupers can be set to, what is most suitable for what cases, and how labour is to be enforced. What establishment is required (per hundred paupers) for cooking, grinding, sweeping the enclosures, cleaning the latrines, maintaining discipline, fetching water or wood or grass for thatching, removing the sick to hospital, or carrying out and burying the dead? To what extent may such duties be performed by the stronger of the paupers, and in case suitable persons cannot conveniently be obtained from among them, how should the necessary establishment be paid? What amount of general supervision is necessary? What registers should be kept up as to cash outgoings, stores in stock and issued, daily number fed, and daily expenditure of food, sickness, and death?

28. Refer to the questions regarding a hospital attached to a relief-work, and consider how far the arrangements suitable for such an establishment would also be applicable to a hospital attached to a poor-house. If any difference of system seems desirable, state in detail what seems requisite.

29. What system would you pursue for drafting into a relief-work those inmates of a poor-house who recover strength and health there, and become fit for labour?

30. There are two classes who ordinarily receive gratuitous relief without being inmates of poor-houses. The first is parda-nashin or gosha women. What test can be applied to prove their necessity? Would you inquire into their cases through an official or a non-official? Supposing they have hitherto been dependant on a person who now refuses to support them, would you admit them to relief or require him to support them if he is able to do so, (1) if they have close natural ties to him, (2) if they have not? Supposing the necessity of relieving them to be established, how would you relieve them, with money or food, or by giving work, such as cotton to spin or grain to grind? How often should this relief be given, and in what quantity? When, and under what circumstances, should this relief cease? Have cases occurred in which dependants of persons in easy circumstances have claimed or obtained relief, and how have such cases been dealt with?

31. Another class consists of the sick, infirm, cripples, and bed-ridden folk in towns or villages, who cannot leave their homes. How would you organize a system for relieving them? How inquire into and ascertain their cases? How convey relief to them when they are put on the registers, and what relief should it be? When should relief of this kind be closed?

32. What has been held to be the duty of Government in respect to orphans or deserted children, and what appears to be the correct principle to follow? What number of such childern have been thrown on the State during the recent famine? What arrangements have heretofore been made for receiving and supporting them, and what has been their ultimate destination? What have been the practical results of the measures thus taken in the past? What appears to be the best system to adopt in the future?

33. Another form of relief, independent of a labour test, is by purchasing grain and selling it at or below cost price, and consequently below the retail market rate. Was this measure resorted to in your district, under what circumstances, and with what results? Do you consider that there are any conditions under which it is proper for Government to have recourse to such a step? (This question does not refer to the propriety of Government importation generally, but of importing or purchasing in order to sell cheaper than the market rate.)

SECTION 3.

Miscellaneous.

34. State as nearly as practicable the porportion that the whole number of person that were in receipt of relief in any form in your district on a selected day, or on the average of some week, when the recent famine was at its height, bears to the whole population. Of the whole number so receiving relief, what were the porportions under the following heads:—

1. ON RELIEF-WORKS ... ...
   - Adult males.
   - „ females.
   - Children.
2. ARTIZANS SPECIALLY EMPLOYED (IF ANY) AS SUCH...
   - Adult males.
   - „ females.
   - Children.
3. IN POOR-HOUSES (RESIDENT) ... ..
   - Adult males.
   - „ females.
   - Children.
4. RELIEVED NON-RESIDENT (PARA. 30) ...
   - Adult males.
   - „ females.
   - Children.
5. RELIEVED IN VILLAGES (PARA. 31) ... ...
   - Adult males.
   - „ females.
   - Children.
6. OTHERS, NOT RESIDENT ... ...
   - Adult males.
   - „ females.
   - Children.

35. Has Government ever attempted to organize emigration, permanent or temporary, from districts suffering from famine to other parts of India or foreign countries as a relief measure? If so, with what success? Under what circumstances could any such emigration be organized or encouraged? To what extent has emigration been resorted to by the people voluntarily? Have any gone beyond sea? Have any permanently gone off to settle in other parts of India? How many (approximately) left their district on a temporary expedition to search for food or employment elsewhsre during the recent famine? Did they go alone or with all members of the family, and with their cattle and property. Where did they go to, and were their hopes of alleviating their distress realized? How many (approximately) have not come back, and how many are supposed to have died?

36. If famine-stricken people begin to emigrate to a part where it is known they would not find things better than in the country they left, or if they wander aimlessly from their homes, settling nowhere, should steps be taken to stop this, and how? Would you employ the police under any circumstances to turn them back, or to compel them to go to relief-works or poor-houses, or would you let them learn by their own experience? If they crowd into a town, say the head-quarters of the district or the province,

would you do anything to stop them on the way or to prevent their begging and straggling about the town when they get there? Refer to paragraph 25 in answering this question, and add anything that seems requisite in relation to the points now raised.

37. Is it a recognized feature of the revenue administration in your district to give relief by the remission or suspension of the demand for land revenue when the crops fail? If there are any established rules, quote them. Is the land revenue assessment based on the principle that profits of good years should cover losses in bad years? Is it assumed that a sufficient margin of profit is left to the landholders to admit of the regular payment of the revenue under all vicissitudes of season, or only in the ordinary fluctuations that occur, excluding seasons of extreme drought? What is the practical state of the case? How far is it found to be possible to collect the land revenue in a year when the crops have totally failed, without pressing unduly on the land owners? What amount of failure of crops is held to justify what amount of leniency in collection? Where the occupier of land pays rent to a landlord, how is the payment of such rent affected by failure of crops, and to what extent does the remission or suspension of land revenue lead to corresponding treatment of rent? What are the arguments in favour of giving relief in the form of remission or suspension, respectively? To what extent has it been customary in actual practice in your district or province to remit or to suspend in such cases? Up to what limits do you consider that it is practicable to recover in future years, the postponed demand of bad years, or does suspension practically mean remission in all but a few cases?

38. Is the duty of searching out distress in time of famine in the villages and the peoples' homes one that properly belongs to Government, or is it sufficient for Government to offer means of obtaining relief, and to expect that the famine-stricken will come of themselves and make use of those means? If it is proper to depute special officers to inspect villages and urge the people to accept the relief offered, what steps do you consider necessary for strengthening the ordinary district staff and enabling them to carry out this duty? What class of officers should be selected for such duties, and what areas assigned to them? May these officers best be servants of Government, or should they be taken from the non-official class? What should be their precise duties, and what supervision should be provided to see that they carry out those duties? At what period may it become expedient to organize such an extra famine establishment? To what extent, and under what general circumstances, has there been any tendency on the part of the people in distress to reject measures of relief offered to them? Where determined disinclination has been shown by any portion of the population to leave their villages and go to relief-works or poor-houses, what has been the probable cause of such a state of things? Can it be traced to improper arrangements for the reception of applicants for relief, or for admitting them to employment on works, to an insufficient allowance of food, or wages, or to any such causes? Can any other causes be named which may have conduced to the disinclination to seek relief, such as physical prostration, or habitual want of confidence in officials, &c.?

39. Did you in the recent famine lay in any stores of Government grain for the purpose of feeding labourers or inmates of poor-houses? Was anything done to stimulate trade by offering advances of money or any kind of assistance or bonus to merchants? Did the Government purchase grain, import it, and sell it again to the general public with the object of keeping the local markets supplied? If any such measures were taken, state the circumstances under which the transactions occurred, the reasons which led you and your superior officers to think them necessary, the manner in which grain was purchased and imported, the quantity, cost, and price at which it was disposed of, and the monetary gain or loss realized; or the nature of the advance or bonus given to traders: whether it checked private imports; also the general effect of the whole transaction. If you did not take any such step, do you now consider that it would have been better to do so? If you did it, or it was done, do you think any error was committed in so acting? And generally what are the conditions under which such measures are proper and necessary?

40. Do you consider that the events of the last famine have shown that the system of civil administration in your district is strong enough to bear the

unusual strain laid upon it, or that any defects have been discovered which might be obviated? Is the area of your district too large for one man to supervise, or of a convenient size? Are your official relations with the officers of the Public Works Department in your district such as are most conducive to the carrying on of relief work? What staff of civil officers have you to carry out your orders, and what duties and responsibilities attach to each? Is that staff of the proper strength and organized in the best possible way, or can you suggest any improvements? Have your native subordinates as a class shown energy, capacity, humanity, and physical activity in carrying out relief measures or have they been wanting in these qualities? Give a general outline of the manner in which the relief operations in your district were conducted. To what extent did your control go, to what extent was there local independence of action? How was the chain of responsibility maintained between the superior and subordinate officers? How far were you yourself controlled in the relief administration, and how far left to act on your own discretion?

41. Through what channels have orders relating to famine relief reached you from the Government? If references were sent by you, and orders received by you from the Government or its representative in the Famine Department direct, state whether you think that course operated well, whether the necessary business was rapidly conducted with consistency and precision, and with due attention to the exigencies of special circumstances and localities, &c.? Do you think this course best, or that the work would have been more effectually done had there been an official (whether Commissioner or Member of the Revenue Board, or by whatever name called) who should have been in administrative charge of a group of districts, and would thus have become acquainted with their wants and circumstances by personal inspection? If, on the other hand, you received the orders of the head of the Government through any intermediate authority, state, if, in your opinion, there were any disadvantages attaching to this course, such as weakening the sense of personal responsibility in the local executive officers, delay in replying to references, or want of uniformity of method in different parts of the province, and so forth?

42. Under what financial control were the operations placed as to the supply of funds and authority to spend money, or sanction and commence works? State generally the system adopted, and what you think of it? Mention if any irregularities or frauds took place in the application of money, or were supposed to have taken place, and how and to what extent? Is it anywhere currently reported that any persons of any class engaged in the relief operations have become subsequently enriched, or is there reason to think that peculation or malversation were rare and exceptional? Were sufficient means available for checking the expenditure and rendering and auditing the accounts? How was this part of the operations conducted and with what general results; has the whole of the outlay been satisfactorily accounted for or not, and, if not, what deficiencies have arisen and in what manner, and how have they been dealt with?

43. What do you consider the proper field for private charity in the beginning, at the height, and in the decline of a famine? To what objects should it be applied, and through what channels? Should the funds be expended by Government servants who are also at the same time carrying out relief measures? Should they be expended in saving life and giving food; or should that be left entirely to Government, and the charitable funds confined to other objects, such as setting people up again in their pre-famine position, starting them again with a little capital, and thus assisting them with appurtenances which, though not luxuries, are not absolute necessities of life?

44. What has the effect of famine been in your experience on the subsequent condition of a district? Where villages were deserted, have they been permanently depopulated; or has the population returned to them? Has much land been thrown out of cultivation, and for how long has this decrease in the cultivated area continued? Has it been due to want of cultivators, of plough-bullocks, or of capital and of seed-grain?

45. In the case of the recent famine, what effects such as those just referred to have been produced? How many villages have been deserted, how many have been seriously affected? what is the reduction in the area under cultivation now compared with what it was two years ago? How many holdings have been

abandoned? Have the landlords, or ryots, with whom the settlements are made, been permanently empoverished in a serious degree? Is there any reason to anticipate increased difficulty in realizing rents or land-revenue for the next few years by reason of the recent pressure, if the seasons are favourable? What proportions of landlords or ryots are likely to be dispossessed of their holdings through the action of the Revenue or Civil Courts, as a consequence of distress produced by the famine? Has the agricultural population which has no beneficial interest in the land, suffered more in proportion than other classes?

CHAPTER IV.

FAMINE PREVENTION.

Preparation of schemes of work for future use.

1. After 1868 the Government of India gave instructions that schemes of works should be prepared, suitable for execution in the event of famine. Were such schemes ever prepared? If so, have they been found of practical use during the recent pressure?

2. Do there appear to be any difficulties in the way of keeping up such schemes in a form which will be really useful in the future?

3. What classes of works would be included in them? Would the works differ in character from the ordinary works of utility brought forward for execution from time to time? And, if so, how? Give a practical example of works now considered suitable to be taken up as elements of such a scheme in two or three districts, if possible.

4. Should the works in such a scheme be looked on as immediately available for giving employment as relief-works at the discretion of the Local Governments, or under what circumstances might the authority of the Government of India be held to be required?

5. If severe drought calling for the employment of labour on a very large scale, and in an exceptional manner, occurs at comparatively long intervals, how will it be best practicable to arrange for suitable projects, which, though suspended, must yet be fit for early execution? On whom should the responsibility of maintaining such schemes in an efficient state rest, and how could it be enforced?

6. What number of persons is likely to be thrown on relief-works in an extreme case, and how should such a scheme be framed as to indicate what portions of it should be taken up on any particular occasion in order to provide for the employment of the anticipated numbers and for the length of time required?

7. Should the works include only such as had been sanctioned for construction under the regular rules on such subjects, or would it under any circumstances be right to include in such a scheme large works to which sanction had not been given on account of their doubtful financial value, and their not being of a character that would justify their execution under ordinary circumstances? How far might there be risk of the Government being led into unprofitable expenditure in the completion of works of this sort begun under plea of famine pressure?

8. It is probable that the amount of work executed by unskilled labour on any large work during the pressure of famine would be such that the exclusion of the expenditure on it would reduce the ultimate cost of such a work in any important degree, so as to be likely to render it remunerative, though if otherwise executed, it would not have been remunerative? Can any illustration be given of such a case as that last referred to?

9. Could large works not sanctioned by proper authority, for whatever reason, be properly included in the scheme of works, and if so, what preliminary steps should be regarded as requisite before actually putting them in hand if severe scarcity arose.

10. Considering the circumstances under which labour is applied on relief-works, is the risk of waste by reason of there being no regularly prepared scheme ready really great? Is there danger, in the absence of suitable projects ready for immediate execution, of the suffering population being left without proper relief until the necessary relief-works have been prepared for execution? How far might the intelligent action of the several branches of the Public

Works Department be made to supply, from among projects in course of execution, or ripe for it, what was requisite? Could this end be sufficiently secured by distinctly making the Public Works Department responsible for bringing forward suitable works whenever pressure from scarcity arose; and, so far as was necessary and practicable, setting aside or postponing the ordinary work not suitable for relief purposes?

11. Has there been practical difficulty in finding suitable relief-works during the recent pressure? If so, where and how? Make any suggestions on the subject of providing relief-works which may aid in meeting the difficulties that are found to arise in practice.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

12. What is the capital expended to date in the construction of the principal canals in your province, and what the yearly interest on that capital? What is the annual cost of maintenance? What is the present acreage irrigated? From this calculate the several corresponding rates per acre. What is the average local value per acre of the chief crops raised by irrigation from these canals? What is the difference between this and the average value of such crops raised without irrigation?

13. What is the amount per acre paid for the use of water for the chief crops by the occupier in the shape of water-rate? What is the ordinary increased rent on irrigated over unirrigated land? What is paid by the proprietor per acre in the shape of land revenue or owner's rate? Is there any reason why a proprietor, whether paying land revenue or not, the yearly value of whose lands is increased by irrigation from canals constructed and maintained at the public cost, should not contribute to the State in return for the advantage he thus obtains? What seems to be the best way of obtaining such a contribution from him; first, where the land revenue is liable to revision; secondly, where it has been permanently settled; and thirdly, where the land is not charged with revenue?

14. In what way, and under what law, are the canal dues recovered in your district? Has there been found to be any difficulty in applying the law in any particular, and, if so, how? And what better system can be suggested? It is commonly said that water is used in too lavish a manner by agriculturists when the charge is made on the irrigated area, or otherwise than by the quantity supplied. Is this the case, and what remedies can be applied? Will raising the water-rate have the effect of preventing this? To what extent is this likely to have a tendency to throw the poorer crops out of cultivation, or to confine irrigation to the more paying crops? Is water charged for by quantity, and can this be done? Is it ever charged for on a contract system, a whole village or the proprietors or cultivators of a certain portion of the village lands paying a lump sum periodically for the water supplied to those lands through a given aperture? Is this system a good one? What are the difficulties attending it? Where it is adopted, what arrangement is made for distributing the water among the cultivators? Have complaints practically arisen where the system has been in force, and how could they best be guarded against? Does there appear to be any objection to making such a system of contract compulsory where the general advantage of the cultivating community calls for increased economy in the use of a limited supply of water?

15. Having reference to the margin of profit on irrigated crops commonly left to a cultivator after payment of the existing water-rates, could these rates be increased without trenching unduly on that margin of profit? How would raising the water-rates operate on a cultivator under a lease, and how on the revenue-paying proprietor if it took place during the currency of the lease or settlement respectively?

16. How are the statistics of irrigation recorded, and are revenue reports of the chief irrigation works prepared by the canal administration, and in what form? Do you think them necessary? To what extent do you think the record of such statistics valuable or necessary for the proper administration of irrigation works? To what degree of detail may the record usefully go, and how may the facts be best collected and recorded?

17. What evidence is there as to any mischief being caused by canal irrigation, such as by increasing sickness or injury to the land by raising the water-level, or production of efflorescent surface salts, &c.? To what extent has

drainage accompanied, or ought drainage to accompany, canal irrigation? Has the provision of needful drainage been neglected? Is additional drainage needed to meet the effect of the increased quantity of water thrown on the surface, or to remove obstructions caused by canals, channels, water-courses, &c.?

18. Has canal irrigation anywhere been combined with attempts to improve soils previously unfit for cultivation from the presence of noxious salts?

19. What has been the general effect of continued canal irrigation on the character of the cultivation? Has the irrigated area of the poorer grains which supply the chief part of the food of the people been gradually diminished, and has the area of the better crops been increased? If the area of poorer crops has been reduced, is this due to conditions of soil or position of lands and difficulties of access from the water-supply or to the relative profits in the one case being greater than in the other? State the general facts as to the changes in the areas irrigated during the last 10 or 12 years, and make any comments that seem desirable. Is there reason to suppose that prolonged irrigation damages the land under any circumstances? Is there any evidence of a reduced production.

20. Under what conditions is an inundation canal, giving water only during the rainy season, found to be useful? To what extent is it probable that such irrigation could be usefully attempted in the North-Western Provinces, or elsewhere where not now applied, and where a water-supply is available? How far would such irrigation be useful for rabbi or kharif cultivation? How far may wells be depended on to supplement the deficiencies of supply in such a canal during the dry season?

21. What is the system of canal administration? Who is responsible for distributing the water and for collecting the dues? May the functions of the Engineer in charge of the works and the technical business of the water-supply, and those of the officer responsible for seeing that the available water is distributed equitably to the land that most requires it, and securing water to the extension of irrigation and the realization of the canal revenues and their due assessment and increase be best combined, or should they be kept separate? State the reasons for your opinions.

22. What system actually prevails in your province, and if you think it susceptible of improvement, say how. Do you think a special canal law necessary to admit of proper administration? And have you such a law, and is it satisfactory?

23. Why has the extension of the use of canal water been commonly so slow? What has been the nature of the obstacles, and how can they best be avoided or removed? Are any of the canals now in an unsatisfactory condition in these respects, and can any sufficient explanation be given of the want of progress? This question would specially apply to the Orissa canals, and to the works of the Madras Irrigation Company with reference to which last see question No. 30. Have any of your canals practically reached the state in which any further extension is not likely or is likely to be small? Say how far this is the case in each. Are difficulties met with in preparing land for irrigation for the first time, in the way of sub-dividing fields or levelling the surface or formation of water-courses which require more time and money than can be supplied by a limited population otherwise than slowly? If such difficulties are met with, how may they best be removed? Does the existing system provide sufficiently for making advances to cultivators to adapt their land to irrigation, and if not what changes are desirable? Does shortness of supply during the hot season materially affect progress of canal irrigation?

24. Where the financial prospects of projected irrigation works are not such as to appear to justify the outlay of public money on them in the expectation of the income being at an early date sufficient to cover all the expenses including the charge of interest on capital outlay, do you think that a special rate to make good the deficiency might properly be charged on the district for the benefit of which the works are designed, or on the land that would be protected, and if so, under what conditions? If not, what are your objections? How would you meet the case put in this question if not by some such special rate? Is it more equitable to place a compulsory charge on other districts which can probably derive no advantage from the works, or only on the districts or lands that can benefit? If the protection to be given by such

works to particular districts is deemed of great importance under conditions such as have been above stated, what course do you think should be taken, having regard to the necessity for protecting the general finances of the country?

25. Have any customary claims or prescriptive rights in the use of water from tanks or canals or water-courses grown up in your district? What is their nature and history? Have they led to inconvenience in respect to the general utility of such works to the agricultural community that might benefit by them? Would it, in any case that you know, be desirable to buy out such rights as exist, and to prevent the accretion of others? Have such claims or rights to the use of the water in the upper parts of rivers obstructed the application of the water in the lower parts to purposes of irrigation, or *vice versâ*? If this has happened in any case, could any remedy be applied which would be equitable? How should disputes on such points be settled? In cases in which the action of the ordinary courts would be impossible or inapplicable, what principles should govern decisions in such disputes?

26. If anywhere it be found that the tanks, &c., are so small and numerous that Government cannot practically carry out their supervision and maintenance, would it be expedient that steps should be taken for imposing on the cultivators or proprietors who benefit by the water, the duty of carrying out all necessary repairs of works for securing the irrigation in an efficient condition? Do you think this principle should apply to all tanks, great and small alike? Might the obligation equitably be held to attach without any corresponding relief being given, or should any privileges (such as lowered rent) be conceded to the ryots, if they are charged with the duty of repair? To what extent should the liability go, whether only to minor works not requiring engineering skill, or to all work? How could such a duty be best enforced, and any neglect of repairs checked at its inception, and what penalties should be legalized to punish such neglect when it does occur? Is there any local or other fund from which to pay for such work if it consisted of more than ordinary earth-work? Could such a fund, in case of need, be established?

27. How far do obligations rest on zemindars or other superior landholders to maintain tanks or other irrigation works? Are such obligations properly recognized where they exist, or is any additional power called for to enforce them? Where they do not now exist, are there circumstances or localities in which it would be expedient to impose them on some such basis as that referred to in question No. 26, and if so, on what general system should it be done?

28. What are the rules made under Madras Act No. VII of 1865? Give a statement of the works to which this Act has been applied, and what is the revenue realized by means of it? Give an illustration of the cases in which exemptions are granted under Section 4 of the Act. What is the nature of the receipts entered in the Miscellaneous Land Revenue under the head "Cess for repair of tanks?"

29. How has the distribution of water been fixed where the supply is less than the demand? Do customary or other established rights interfere with the extension of irrigation from any Government canal, and if so, where and to what extent, and what remedy should be applied? Is it the duty of any one to see that the available water is made use of to the best possible advantage for the community as a whole, and on whom does the duty fall? Is there any difference in the system of supplying canal water to lands under ryotwari settlement and under zemindari settlement, where the two exist, and what is it?

30. Is there any special difficulty introduced into the spread of irrigation by the intervention of the agency of a company in the management of a canal, and how could such difficulties be best overcome?

31. In reckoning the return obtained from the outlay on canals or other irrigation works, is full credit given them under the existing system of accounts? Where separate water-rates are charged on the cultivators is the indirect profit obtained by the increase of land revenue properly taken into account? Where there has been no distinction made in the payment to Government between the charge made as land revenue and that for the supply of water, is the canal revenue fairly estimated at present, and if not, how do you think it would be best reckoned?

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT FOR 1877-78.

GENNRAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Darjeeling, the 8th July 1878.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Port Officer's Department for 1877-78.

THE annual report for the year 1876-77 was divided into two parts, the first relating to the Master Attendant's Department, and the second to the Government Dockyard and Marine. By the resolution of the 6th July 1877, the Government of India assumed the direct administration of the Dockyard and general Marine Service, and the Port Officer's report has, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, dated the 9th August 1877, been limited to that portion of the local Marine Service which remains under the orders of the Government of Bengal.

2. Lieutenant F. Warden performed the duties of both Superintendent of Marine and Port Officer under the designation of Officiating Deputy Master Attendant in charge until the 17th November 1877, when he was relieved of the duties of Superintendent of Marine by Commander Robinson, I.N. This redistribution of duties has necessitated a revision of the establishment under the orders of the Port Officer; and as this establishment still remains a charge upon Imperial Revenues, the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor have been submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

3. On the expiry of the year under report, the Pilot Service numbered 68 members, or two below the sanctioned strength: 43 belonged to the covenanted service, and 25 were licensed pilots. Of the 43 service pilots, 33 were actually running, two were in command of pilot-vessels, six were on leave, one was on staff duty, and one under suspension. The 25 licensed pilots were all actually running. Thus 58 pilots, or two more than last year, were available for service on vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly. The actual number of ships piloted during the year (including 29 pilot and light vessels) amounted to 2,722. According to the estimate of the Committee of 1872, the pilotage of this number of vessels would have required the services of 76 running pilots. The time now occupied in the pilotage of each vessel is, however, owing to the general use of steam, much less than was allowed by the Committee; and partly owing to this fact, and partly to the manner in which the service as a body responded to the extra calls made on it by the unusually heavy work of the past year, caused by the famine in Madras and Bombay, the work of the port was on the whole satisfactorily accomplished, though there were occasional complaints of delays at the Sandheads. The Lieutenant-Governor has already conveyed to the members of the service an expression of his satisfaction with the cheerful and ready spirit in which they worked during the months of pressure.

4. During the year seven leadsmen apprentices were appointed in England by the Secretary of State. They were selected from among the youths on board the training ships *Conway* and *Worcester*, and arrived in Calcutta in October 1877. In addition to the seven lads selected in England, three appointments were made in India by the Secretary of State. The return to the old system of sending out apprentices from England to recruit the service has given general satisfaction.

5. The following statement shows the number and tonnage of the vessels visiting the port during the last three years:—

YEAR.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Departures.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
1875-76	914	1,274,944	906	1,284,321	1,820	2,559,265
1876-77	1,161	1,696,701	1,121	1,598,250	2,282	3,294,951
1877-78	1,372	2,056,944	1,321	1,987,041	2,693	4,043,985

The increase both in the number of vessels and their gross tonnage during the year of review is very considerable. Comparing the returns with those of 1875-76, there has been an increase of 873 in the number of vessels arriving at and leaving the port, and an increase in tonnage of 1,514,720 tons. Much of this is no doubt due to the number of short voyages to and from the ports of Madras and Bombay, made by the steamers and sailing vessels exporting rice from Bengal, to meet the demand in the distressed districts of those provinces; but there is reason to believe that, even apart from this, there has been an absolute increase in the general business of the port.

6. The following statement shows the number of sailing vessels and steamers that entered and left the port in the last three years, as well as the number of each that passed through the Suez Canal:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Arrivals ...	Number of steamers	406	552	726
	" of sailing vessels	508	609	646
	" of steamers which came through the Canal ...	149	161	165
Departures ..	Number of steamers	405	536	735
	" of sailing vessels	501	585	586
	" of steamers which went through the Canal ...	134	147	159
Total tonnage inwards and outwards of steamers ...		1,454,264	1,945,577	2,637,992
Average tonnage of steamers		1,793	1,788	1,805
Total tonnage inwards and outwards of sailing vessels		1,105,001	1,349,374	1,405,993
Average tonnage of sailing vessels		1,095	1,130	1,141

7. The report contains a statement showing the number of vessels piloted by the 58 running pilots and the annual and monthly average piloted by each member of the several grades of the service. From this statement it appears that each branch pilot piloted on an average 6·22 ships a month; for master pilots the monthly average was 4·19 ships; and for mate pilots 4·04 ships. The average earnings of each member of each grade of the service were therefore considerably higher than during the previous year, and very much above what the Pilot Committee of 1872 held to be sufficient, viz. three ships a month for each pilot.

8. The following table shows the total number of vessels entering and leaving the port, and the number of groundings and collisions during each of the last five years:—

	Vessels.	Groundings.	Collisions.	Total.	Percentage of accidents.
1873-74	1,927	68	10	78	4·05
1874-75	1,828	49	6	55	3·01
1875-76	1,820	45	7	52	2·86
1876-77	2,282	32	7	39	1·71
1877-78	2,693	50	11	61	2·27

The number of accidents in 1877-78 was much greater than in the preceding year, a fact which may be to some extent accounted for by the pressure of work upon the pilots. But looking to the number of vessels piloted, the percentage of accident was less than in 1873-74, 1874-75, or 1875-76, and only ·56 more than in 1876-77.

During the year under report one vessel was totally lost, another, the *County of Berwick*, was abandoned by the owners but was taken possession of by the underwriters, sold, and eventually floated, a third was rendered leaky and was obliged to put back to port, and in the remaining 47 cases of grounding no damage was caused. The enquiries that were held showed that 39 cases were accidental, that two were unavoidable, and that in nine cases the pilots were to blame. In three of the cases marine courts were held; in one case the pilots were found guilty of carelessness, in another of carelessness and negligence, in the third case the pilot was acquitted. In six of the 11 collisions damage was caused to ships, while in five native crafts were sunk. In four out of the 11 cases the pilots were found to be in fault. In one of the cases a marine court was held, and the pilot, who was found guilty of unskilfulness, was sentenced to be reduced to half-pay for six months.

9. The general conduct of the Pilot Service is reported to have been good throughout the year. All cases of grounding and accident were enquired into departmentally; and when this enquiry showed the need, formal courts, either departmental or marine, were held.

10. Special courts under section 4 of Act IV of 1875 were convened to enquire—

(1) into the loss by stranding of the ship *Winchester*;
(2) into the abandonment of the barque *St. George* at the Sandheads; and
(3) into the collision between the floating light-vessel *Star* and the steamship *Africa*.

In the first case the court found the captain guilty of omitting to heave the lead while approaching land at night; in the second case the master was found guilty of misconduct; and in the third case the commander of the steamer was acquitted.

11. The work of the River Survey Department has been carried on as usual during the year. In consequence of some of the buoys in the Eastern Channel having disappeared and others requiring to be moved, a re-triangulation from Saugor to Sandheads was carried out, and a complete survey made, the chart of which has been published. The Eden, Auckland Dredge, and Bedford's Channels and Saugor Roads have been again completely surveyed. The details given in the report show the changes that have taken place in the navigating channels during the year. There would seem to have been no special deterioration in the river as a whole, though individual channels change their condition considerably. The Port Officer should in future give in his report classified statements of the number of vessels drawing over 21 feet that pass up and down the river in each year. The buoys from Calcutta to the sea have been put in good order, and the *Dolphin*, buoy-vessel, has in addition to other work been employed in overhauling and painting the buoys on the Orissa coast, and in the recovery of stranded buoys from the Orissa coast and Hidgellee river. The necessity for replacing by steamers the sailing vessels formerly employed on the work of the river survey was noticed in last year's resolution. Since last September the steamer *Clyde* has replaced the sailing vessels *Kedgeree* and *Marie*, and No. 3 paddle-steamer has been used as a tender. By the reduction of two sailing vessels and a number of rowboats a considerable saving has at the same time been effected.

12. The pilot-vessels and floating light-vessels are reported to be in good order. In consequence of the Krishna Shoal lighthouse having been washed away, the floating light-vessel *Star* was sent down to guard the shoal. She is still there, and the Port of Calcutta is thus left without a reserve light-vessel. It is understood, however, that the Government of India are engaged in negociations for the purchase of another light-vessel, and that the *Star* will be replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

13. The *Vulcan*, anchor-vessel, has been employed during the year in recovering lost anchors and chains in the approaches to the port, and in assisting in the overhaul of the buoys in the Hooghly and Dhamra rivers. The cost of the establishment of the vessel amounted to Rs. 5,208, and a sum of Rs. 871 was paid to the crew and to fishermen-divers as salvage. The total realizations of the *Vulcan* by sale of recovered anchors and chains, &c., was Rs. 5,858. There was thus a slight deficit of Rs. 221, accounted for by the vessel being frequently employed on survey duties.

14. The houses of refuge were visited quite recently, and thoroughly refitted and replenished with stores. The question whether it is possible to protect these houses and their stores from thieves is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

15. During the year 209 certificates of survey of steam-vessels were issued under the local Acts of 1862 and 1868, being 31 in excess of last year. At present only steamers engaged in local traffic are ordinarily surveyed at Calcutta. The question of improving the system of survey and procuring the recognition of Calcutta certificates by the Board of Trade is now under the consideration of Government.

16. The results of the local examinations of candidates for certificates in engineering and seamanship were as follow:—

Nature of certificates.	Number of certificates.	Passed.	Failed.
Master's voluntary examination in steam	2	1	1
First class engineer's certificate of competency	8	3	5
Second class ditto ditto ditto	3	2	1
Engine-driver's certificate	14	12	2
Master's certificate	9	5	4
First mate's certificate	20	6	14
Second mate's ditto	12	4	8
Only mate's ditto	2	1	1

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1877-78.

No. 501 B, dated Fort William, the 28th June 1878.

From—J. F. Bradbury, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

Hon'ble C. T. Buckland.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report on the state of the salt market in the fourth quarter of 1877-78, comprising the months of January, February, and March last.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared in the quarter under report amounted to 21,74,904 maunds 16 seers 11 chittacks, against 18,63,236 maunds 26 seers 9 chittacks in the previous quarter, and 18,60,935 maunds 3 seers 15 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the duty levied thereon aggregated Rs. 64,45,047-8-1, against Rs. 57,62,213-4 in the previous quarter and Rs. 57,47,015-1-9 in the corresponding quarter of 1876-77.

3. Table I exhibits the quantity of salt of each season's manufacture cleared and the amount of wastage during the quarter and the balance in store at its close in Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and the 24-Pergunnahs:—

TABLE I.

	Cuttack.			Balasore.						
	Manufacture of			Manufacture of						
	1874-75.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	298 18 8	1,980 25	......	538 19 1	864 0 13	2,277 19	41,981 28 8	26,927 38	......
Imported or added during the quarter.	......	......	5,915 20	......	......	......	......	......	66,834 19
Total ...	298 18 8	1,980 25	5,915 20	538 19 1	864 0 13	2,277 19	41,981 28 8	26,927 38	66,834 19
Deduct—									
Sales during the quarter ...	......	1,785 0	......	235 16 0	......	311 27	25,794 34 0	12,787 26	......
Wastage	298 18 8	......	......	303 3 1	......	1,083 13 0	508 38 0	44 5	......
Total ...	298 18 8	1,785 0	......	538 19 1	......	1,395 0 0	26,303 32 0	12,831 25	......
Balance at close of the quarter	......	195 25	5,915 20	......	864 0 13	882 19 0	15,677 36 8	14,096 13	66,834 19

	Pooree.					24-Pergunnahs.	
	Manufacture of					Manufacture of	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	*1,733 0	371 37	*8,899 15 1	25,305 39 8	......	3,464	33,589
Imported or added during the quarter.	......	......	......	......	18,829	......	......
Total ...	1,733 0	371 37	8,899 15 1	25,305 39 8	18,829	3,464	33,589
Deduct—							
Sales during the quarter ...	110 0	46 0	2,524 0 0	7,050 0 0	......	2,775	4,000
Wastage	503 30	1 12	36 0 0	......	......	689	......
Total ...	613 30	47 12	2,560 0 0	7,050 0 0	......	3,464	4,000
Balance at close of the quarter	1,119 10	324 25	6,339 15 1	18,255 39 8	18,829	......	29,589

---

*The difference between these figures and those shown in the last report is due to the receipt of revised figures from the Collector of Pooree.

The clearances of excise salt amounted therefore to 57,419 maunds 17 seers, against 66,368 maunds 16 seers in the previous quarter, and 95,308 maunds 39 seers 7 chittacks in the same quarter of 1876-77.

4. Subjoined is a specification of the importations into Calcutta and the clearances of sea-borne salt during the quarter under review and the same quarter of 1875-76 and of 1876-77 :—

TABLE II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	FOURTH QUARTER OF 1875-76.		FOURTH QUARTER OF 1876-77.		FOURTH QUARTER OF 1877-78.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah	16,39,839	13,75,034	11,19,938	14,20,962	10,05,398	16,44,494
Foreign kurkutch	1,70,026	1,68,461	56,675	1,17,933	60,055	2,23,009
Indian ditto	2,59,452	1,58,616	41,835	1,66,132	1,94,292	1,73,923
Ceylon ditto	......	......	......	......	......	13,250
Total ...	20,69,317	17,02,111	12,18,448	17,05,027	12,59,745	20,54,676

5. Table III shows how the figures of the Indian kurkutch salt given in the preceding table have been obtained :—

TABLE III.

	FOURTH QUARTER OF 1875-76.		FOURTH QUARTER OF 1876-77.		FOURTH QUARTER OF 1877-78.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,92,322	1,03,533	41,835	1,04,879	1,94,292	1,42,609
Madras	......	18,052	......	......	......	6,400
Goa	......	376	......	......	......	......
Domain	......	300	......	2,725	......	......
Coconada	11,150	11,836	......	......	......	3,964
Covelong	26,400	19,117	......	38,948	......	20,950
Tuticorin	29,580	5,402	......	19,580	......	......
Total ...	2,59,452	1,58,616	41,835	1,66,132	1,94,292	1,73,923

6. Table IV gives the quantity of sea-imported salt in store in the warehouses at the close of each quarter of the past year, and of the last quarter of the previous year :—

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.	Fourth quarter of 1876-77.	First quarter of 1877-78.	Second quarter of 1877-78.	Third quarter of 1877-78.	Fourth quarter of 1877-78.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golas	27,35,773	24,86,529	21,09,961	19,24,330	16,59,963
Ditto private ditto	9,76,392	8,88,494	7,97,259	5,17,806	2,13,121
Chittagong Government ditto	1,29,372	1,02,168	73,634	1,18,679	71,653
Ditto private ditto	23,208	13,790	......	......	......
Balasore ditto ditto	......	......	3,615	5,448	4,098
Total ...	38,64,745	34,90,981	29,84,469	25,66,263	19,49,735

7. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways during the fourth quarter of each of the past three years are entered in table V :—

TABLE V.

PERIOD.	*Viâ* Ballikhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewa-khally.	*Viâ* Kidder-pore.	*Viâ* Ballia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway or Howrah.	By Eastern Bengal Railway and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, or Chitpore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fourth quarter of 1875-76	3,11,634	1,24,967	98,335	1,75,336	6,81,745	4,36,742	30,928
Ditto ditto 1876-77	3,08,816	1,25,034	1,07,116	1,24,943	5,18,126	4,51,083	91,627
Ditto ditto 1877-78	4,33,451	1,39,397	70,776	1,33,027	6,04,890	5,59,914	1,11,784

The salt conveyed by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 22,578 maunds, details of which are given in the margin, against 41,351 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,732 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
January	5,331
Februray	8,871
March	8,376
Total ...	22,578

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows :—

	Tons.
January	15,345
February	19,618
March	19,043
Total ...	54,006

There were no shipments for the port of Chittagong.

9. Table VI illustrates the market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period in the previous year :—

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on the 15th January		Prices on the 31st January		Prices on the 14th February		Prices on the 28th February		Prices on the 15th March		Prices on the 31st March	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah ...	45	80	56	68	53	77	55	65	53	66	51	71
French kurkutch ...	41	55	40	58	40	55	42	55	43	55	42	55
Jeddah ditto ...	45	55	45	55	55	57	55	58	55	61	56	61
Bombay ditto ...	34	43	41	43	41	42	41	41	50	38	48	36
Madras ditto ...	37	55	35	58	39	59	38	58	37	58	38	72
Italian ditto ...	41	64	44	64	40	59	45	60	43	59	43	59
Muscat ditto ...	43	46	40	46	41	43	45	43	46	43	46	44
Rock ...	85	115	88	115	90	120	90	120	90	120	90	120
Ceylon ditto ...	44	41	44	41	44	42	44	42	44	42	44	42

10. In Table VII is shown the quantity of salt available for export at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months of the quarter under review and of the corresponding quarter of 1875-76 and of 1876-77 :—

TABLE VII.

MONTHS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January	6,14,550	Not known.	2,92,800
February	4,09,898	8,37,621	2,92,800
March	3,53,056	8,72,742	Not known.

11. The subjoined figures denote the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted to bond and cleared from bond or shipboard at Chittagong and Balasore during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1876-77:—

TABLE VIII.

PORT.	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED TO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Fourth quarter of 1876-77.	Fourth quarter of 1877-78.	Fourth quarter of 1876-77.	Fourth quarter of 1877-78.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool pungah	47,015	15,492	59,849 4 8	60,757 10 0
	Madras kurkutch	......	......	750 0 0	1,602 0 0
Balasore ...	Ditto ditto	......	......	......	450 0 0
	Total ...	47,015	15,492	60,599 4 8	62,809 10 0

No transactions in sea-borne salt have been reported from the ports of Cuttack and Pooree.

The following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of April 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCT.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).*													
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,57,015	1,900	1,58,203	1,908	2,837	25	1,62,973	......	......	1,674	458	149	24	18	......	52
Beerbhoom	16,438	......	16,438	......	177	......	16,615	......	......	273	......	......	6	49	......	......
Midnapore	95,836	35,509	1,18,031	......	130	......	1,18,161	230	15,000	239	......	......	......	......	......	435
Hooghly	67,140	7,184	71,630	4,324	6,275	368	82,597	25,707	660,310	14,281	5,596	......	89	121	2,034	21,008
24-Pergunnahs	2,26,420	27,172	2,43,402	1,014	1,032	3	2,45,451	7,726	524,612	5,501	......	......	1,161	16	19,454	27,550
Nuddea	42,934	138	43,021	82,993	1,03,442	8,397	2,37,853	8,790	1,750	47,198	19,212	......	......	322	2,603	38,651
Jessore	5,250	100	5,312	400	14,484	......	20,196	1,884	......	1,825	50	......	24	......	300	21,700
Moorshedabad	37,987	......	37,987	11,108	19,118	528	68,741	677	......	3,863	1,742	......	......	270	69	......
Dinagepore	28,910	......	28,910	......	200	......	29,110	3,457	706,460	......	260	9	......	......	......	......
Rajshahye	5,119	......	5,119	......	1,783	467	7,369	2,705	......	......	......	......	......	62	......	......
Rungpore	1,413	......	1,413	......	......	......	1,413	4,901	74,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bogra	23,525	......	23,525	......	......	......	23,525	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pubna	5,327	......	5,327	1,287	942	......	7,556	1,50,946	258,900	2,107	6,680	......	......	......	......	......
Julpigoree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,025	......	......	1,047	......	......	......	......
Dacca	34,912	......	34,912	404	2,064	521	37,901	36,714	175	684	......	......	400	......	......	......
Furreedpore	23,611	255	23,770	2,667	20,649	1,174	48,260	60,261	475	20,507	13,075	......	......	......	......	11
Backergunge	1,66,016	......	1,66,016	......	1,450	......	1,67,466	900	......	1,291	1,439	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	1,794	......	1,794	122	......	......	1,916	24,076	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tipperah	11,375	......	11,375	......	......	......	11,375	......	28,575	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	19	......	19	......	......	......	19	2,227	......	......	......	......	299	......	......	......
Noakholly	6,950	......	6,950	......	......	......	6,950	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	9,57,991	72,258	10,03,154	1,06,227	1,74,583	11,483	12,95,447	331,201	2,290,882	99,443	48,512	1,205	2,003	858	24,460	1,09,407
BEHAR.																
Patna	42	......	42	4,114	25,398	5,536	35,090	......	......	61,483	1,70,115	......	......	......	1,600	2
Shahabad	650	......	650	5,123	1,817	......	7,590	......	......	1,852	777	......	......	......	405	......
Mozufferpore	260	......	260	......	1	......	261	......	......	7,743	1,282	......	......	......	......	121
Durbhunga	767	......	767	......	1,012	......	1,779	......	......	5,774	12,276	......	......	......	67	......
Monghyr	1,598	......	1,598	18,695	51,090	......	71,383	......	......	6,378	12,940	2	......	......	......	......
Bhagulpore	2,807	......	2,807	12,149	4,031	2,197	21,184	......	......	30,260	17,840	......	......	......	......	......
Purneah	2,320	......	2,320	1,236	3,237	......	6,793	710	6,500	5,464	3,045	1,216	......	......	......	......
Maldah	7,908	......	7,908	57	......	......	7,965	3,765	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,846	......	1,846	31,452	3,908	......	37,206	......	......	10,690	6,593	......	......	4	40	......
Total of Behar ...	18,198	......	18,198	72,826	90,494	7,733	1,89,251	4,475	6,500	1,29,644	2,24,868	1,218	......	4	2,112	123
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	150	......	150	......	......	......	150	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	7,891	1,525	8,844	......	......	......	8,844	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	8,041	1,525	8,994	......	......	......	8,994	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazareebagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	......	......	......	......
Manbhoom	4,452	......	4,452	......	......	......	4,452	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpore	4,452	......	4,452	......	......	......	4,452	......	......	......	......	19	......	......	......	......
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	9,88,682	73,783	10,34,798	1,79,053	2,65,077	19,216	14,98,144	3,35,676	2,297,382	2,29,087	2,73,380	2,442	2,003	862	26,572	1,09,530
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	6,325	......	6,325	......	......	......	6,325	804	......	......	6,258	2,680	......	14	......	......
North-Western Provinces	3	......	3	61,944	762	254	62,963	......	......	30,529	1,82,127	425	1,816	......	258	35
Punjab	1	......	1	9,713	2,830	......	12,544	......	......	......	......	202	209	......	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	572	......	......	......
Rajpootana States ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,840	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	88	20,800	......	......	......	12,213	......	......	......
Madras	65	......	65	......	......	1	66	......	178,400	......	......	1	2,122	......	41	......
British Burma	794	......	794	3	......	......	797	......	908	......	......	......	2,476	......	......	......
Other places	3	......	3	136	17	......	156	1,944	27,310	......	4,416	......	18	128	4	......
Grand total of imports in April ... 1878	9,95,873	73,783	10,41,989	2,50,849	2,68,687	19,471	15,80,996	3,38,512	2,524,800†	2,59,616	4,66,181	5,750	25,269	1,004	26,875	1,09,565
1877	11,60,437	56,080	11,95,862	8,88,468	2,50,473	18,748	23,53,551	2,38,921	1,370,915	5,96,189	4,12,059	5,528	31,540	1,326	1,07,824	1,34,585

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of April 1878 *was as follows :—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.—															
Bombay	1,51,718	......	1,51,718	1,224	7,342	......	1,60,284	8,594	4,004,500	......	300	205	......	14	33,336
Other ports in Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15,500	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	38,122	......	38,122	1,088	24,806	......	64,016	......	......	......	......	......	......	621	461
Other ports in Madras	1,10,018	......	1,10,018	200	1,680	......	1,11,898	994	5,650	1	4,948	4	......	24	2,419
British Burma ...	748	......	748	4,704	15,070	8	20,530	634	1,096,100	1	3	15	7	15	19,743
Other Indian ports...	1,400	......	1,400	64	84	2	1,550	......	21,850	2	4	......	......	16	300
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	61
Total of interportal trade	3,02,006	......	3,02,006	7,280	48,982	10	3,58,278	10,222	5,143,600	4	5,255	224	7	690	56,320
To Foreign ports—															
United Kingdom ...	16,553	2	16,554	68,193	1	......	84,748	2,28,128	15,000	3,12,518	3,01,821	3,535	2,794	557	11,869
Other foreign ports...	3,99,674	1,312	4,00,494	5,099	51,208	3,731	4,60,532	20,655	4,552,325	57	12,423	33	7,844	415	983
Total of foreign trade	4,16,227	1,314	41,7,048	73,292	51,209	3,731	5,45,280	2,48,783	4,567,325	3,12,575	3,14,244	3,568	10,638	972	12,852
Grand total in April. 1878 ...	7,18,233	1,314	7,19,054	80,572	1,00,191	3,741	9,03,558	2,59,005	9,710,925	3,12,579	3,19,499	3,792	10,645	1,662	69,172
1877 ...	16,32,738	2,377	16,34,223	5,06,182	1,35,628	7,102	22,83,135	2,65,036	2,423,356	3,14,482	2,60,495	4,245	26,252	1,857	[illegible],58,451

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	5,88,235	63,159	68,686	1,20,788	2,910	1,33,146	1,928,426	75,835	40,385	......	1,574	128	9,804	51,280
,, river steamers	784	......	233	166	......	75,318	......	200	6,264	2,680	......	14	......	......
,, rail { East Indian	1,23,346	......	1,37,611	88,947	7,987	......	......	1,36,287	3,75,566	2,013	6,485	334	2,439	158
,, rail { Eastern Bengal	1,36,910	255	43,399	58,633	8,570	1,18,151	355,925	45,818	34,948	1,056	......	384	1,097	38,009
,, road	1,38,598	10,244	781	135	3	7,638	13,031	1,476	18	......	100	16	13,400	20,118
,, sea	8,000	125	139	18	1	4,259	227,418	......	......	1	17,110	128	45	......
Grand total of imports in April... { 1878...	9,95,873	73,783	2,50,849	2,68,687	19,471	3,38,512	2,524,800	2,59,616	4,66,181	5,750	25,269	1,004	26,[illegible]5	1,09,565
{ 1877...	11,60,437	56,680	8,88,468	2,50,473	18,748	2,38,921	1,370,915	5,96,189	4,12,059	5,528	31,540	1,326	1,07,824	1,34,585

The following Statement shows the quantities, values, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of April 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BENGAL.				
Burdwan	2,90,425	904	29,076	72,334
Bankoora	......	48	......	......
Beerbhoom	1,00,480	624	6,088	12,390
Midnapore	33,222	531	114	10,925
Hooghly	1,73,767	3,731	520	92,226
24-Pergunnahs	2,11,699	754	15,088	18,471
Nuddea	4,81,727	2,418	9,037	10,685
Jessore	......	290	21,569	900
Moorshedabad	2,20,560	182	5,714	23,805
Rajshahye	1,00,480	55	1,350	......
Rungpore	1,56,430	52	......	250
Bogra	3,02,880	149	......	......
Pubna	2,47,830	352	36,448	......
Julpigoree	62,800	124	......	......
Dacca	3,20,400	113	6,927	1,200
Furreedpore	2,23,440	954	20,546	......
Backergunge	48,000	356	17,814	......
Mymensingh	848	......	10,020	......
Tipperah	......	......	2,175	......
Chittagong	71,039	144	50	......
Noakholly	1,750	200	3,575	......
Total of Bengal ...	30,47,777	11,981	186,111	243,186
BEHAR.				
Patna	13,61,200	433	46,119	297,730
Shahabad	2,83,680	43	15,015	6,580
Mozufferpore	1,47,280	22	......	6,580
Durbhunga	1,59,840	760	1,357	58,645
Sarun	......	......	......	2,425
Monghyr	2,79,600	262	6,279	98,425
Bhagulpore	2,54,480	406	9,840	77,675
Purneah	3,01,440	174	1,354	3,550
Maldah	......	......	1,525	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,98,400	519	6,900	48,090
Total of Behar ...	31,85,920	2,619	88,389	599,700
ORISSA.				
Cuttack	50,844	669	14	......
Balasore	10,040	1,168	489	......
Total of Orissa ...	60,884	1,837	503	......
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
Hazareebagh	30,880	18	3,045	1,260
Manbhoom	56,800	245	2,286	4,900
Total of Chota Nagpore ...	87,680	263	5,331	6,160
Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	63,82,261	16,700	2,80,334	849,046
OTHER PROVINCES.				
Assam	2,97,760	262	14,820	1,360
N. W. Provinces	26,71,600	1,514	5,330	663,810
Punjab	16,90,000	2,940	......	95,935
Central Provinces	71,040	153	......	840
Rajpootana States	1,15,520	17	......	26,180
Bombay	3,700	......	......	4,020,000
Madras	72,613	569	599	5,650
Nizam's Territory	1,040	......	......	......
British Burmah	4,93,177	379	4	1,096,100
Other places	68,708	298	......	4,708,926
Grand total in April ... { 1878 ...	1,18,67,419	22,832	3,01,087	11,467,847
{ 1877 ...	70,89,223	13,742	3,84,277	5,180,822

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of April 1878 *was as follows:—*

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	96,23,348	17,387	3,58,926	......
Other foreign ports	16,669	578	64,045	24,650
Total of foreign trade	96,40,017	17,965	4,22,971	24,650
From Indian Ports—				
Bombay	98,077	10	31,688	20,800
Madras	10,440	20	......	176,400
Other ports in Madras ...	980	......	4,000	2,000
British Burmah	11,975	......	......	908
Other Indian ports	500	......	......	2,660
Total of interportal trade ...	1,21,972	30	35,688	202,768
Grand total in April { 1878 ...	97,61,989	17,995	4,58,659	227,418
{ 1877 ...	76,84,080	12,468	4,53,590	1,350

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of April 1878.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	92,555	2,253	1,13,567	136,825
,, river steamers	5,77,820	323	5,670	1,610
,, rail ... { East Indian	84,81,200	9,138	1,31,074	1,504,055
,, rail ... { Eastern Bengal	16,39,520	3,796	42,820	99,276
,, road	3,47,403	4,160	6,850	15,156
,, sea	7,28,921	3,162	1,106	9,710,925
Grand total of exports in April ... { 1878 ...	1,18,67,419	22,832	3,01,087	11,467,847
{ 1877 ...	70,89,223	13,742	3,84,277	5,180,822

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th July 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13*th July* 1878.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BENGAL.		
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, July 13 '78	2·21	Light rain at intervals. More rain is urgently required for transplanting the winter rice crop. Even the early crop is suffering in some parts of the district. Public health is generally good.
		Cutwa ...	2·73	
		Raneegunge ...	1·47	
		Bood-Bood ...	2·26	
		Culna ...	0·77	
		Jehanabad ...	1·01	
	2	Bankoora, „ 13 „	1·13	Weather—still showery with cloudy sky; rather more sultry towards the end of the week. More rain is wanted in the east of the district to expedite transplanting rice seedlings. Indigo manufacture has begun.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ *15 „	2·64	Light and partial showers. The want of rain is growing serious, especially in the south of the district where the safety of the young rice in the nurseries is threatened. Heavy and general rain on the 12th did much good, but more rain before the end of the month is absolutely necessary for the crops.
	4	Midnapore, „ 13 „	1·05	Weather—very sultry and cloudy A heavy shower fell on the 12th, and must have done much good. More rain is still much wanted
	5	Hooghly, „ 13 „	2·25	Weather—sultry in the beginning of the week; since 12th showery and cloudy. *Aus dhan* and jute are doing well. Cultivation of *amun* is going on, but the young plants need rain. Thirty cases of cow-pox have been reported in thana Pandooah and five cases in Bansberiah. Five cases of small-pox have also occurred in thana Pandooah. No other disease has been reported.
		Howrah, „ *15 „	0·66	Weather—too hot and dry to be seasonable. The light rains have done no damage yet, but heavy rain is wanted both for the crop now on the ground and for transplantation. There were signs of it on the day of report (15th).
		Mohesrakha ...	1·45	
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, July 13 '78	0·89	Weather—very hot and little rain. Ploughing is going on. The prospects of the crops are good, though rain is much wanted throughout the district. Public health is good. Cattle disease is prevalent at Satkhira as before.
	7	Nuddea, „ 13 „	3·34	Weather—cloudy and sultry in the early part, but cooler towards the end of the week The heavy rain of 12th, which it is believed was general throughout the greater part of the district, has been beneficial. More rain is wanted, however, in some parts.
	8	Jessore, „ 13 „	2·01	Weather—cloudy, with slight showers occasionally. The rice crop is in great danger for want of rain. It is stunted and sickly Copious rain is urgently wanted. Public health is good. Cattle disease still prevails in Narail. Khoolna and Bagirhat.
		Jhenida ...	1·48	
		Magoora ...	0·97	
		Narail ...	0·9	
		Khoolna ...	1·7	
		Bagirhat ...	2·58	
	9	Moorshedabad, „ 13 „	2·41	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are generally good, but more rain is said to be wanted in thana Dowlutabad. The price of common rice has again risen in five thanas. Public health is good.
		Jungypore ...	3·55	
		Lalbagh ...	1·8	
		Rampore Hât ...	1·48	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, „ 12 „	7·95	Weather—cloudy, with constant rain. The country is all flooded and damage done to *aus* rice and to the seedlings of *amun* rice by inundation.
	11	Rajshahye, „ 13 „	6·54	There has been sufficient rain during the week throughout the district. It has been most beneficial to the standing crops, which are doing well. Heavy rain is required to transplant the *ropa dhan*. Early *aus* in the Nattore sub-division is being cut. The river Pudma is rising rapidly. General health is good
	12	Rungpore, „ 12 „	24·95	The rain has been unusually heavy during the week. The heavy rain on the night of 6th and on 7th flooded the station to a considerable extent, and before it could be carried off more rain fell and it is still raining Owing to almost incessant rain and heavy floods in many parts of the district, especially along and near the banks of the large rivers, great damage has been done to the *aus* crop, and transplanting of the *amun* has to a very great extent stopped. Rice and other food-grains are all extremely dear. Common rice is selling at Rs 4-8 per maund. This extremely high rate may not last long, and is attributable to the late heavy and almost incessant rain, which has to a very great extent stopped supplies to markets. Fever is somewhat prevalent.
		Gaibanda ...	7·48	
		Bagdogra ...	6·59	
		Kurigram ...	17·76	

---

* Report of 15th shows rainfall during the week ending 13th.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—*contd.*	13	Bogra, July 13 '78	7·94	Weather—cool and damp, with constant rain. The standing crops are doing well, though in the east of the district some damage has been done by floods. The transplantation of *ropa dhan* continues, and *aus dhan* is being harvested. A little fine weather is now required. Fever prevails in the west of the district.
	14	Pubna, „ 13 „	3·32	There was heavy rain on the 12th and on the morning of the 13th instant. The weather is cool. Southerly and south-easterly winds prevail. The prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole. The jute crop is in a prospering state. The *kaon* (millet) crop just harvested has been a good one. Indigo manufacture has commenced, but the outturn is poor and the season is expected to prove a failure. The rivers have been rising very rapidly, and considerable damage to the rice and jute crops on low lands is anticipated. Prices are easier. Health is good.
	15	Darjeeling, „ 13 „	13·97	Very heavy rain during the week. The crops are reported flourishing from all parts of the district. Indian-corn is being reaped, and a good outturn is expected.
	16	Julpigoree „ 13 „ Buxa ...	9·32 10·4	Heavy rain almost every day. The prospects of the crops are good. The transplanting of *haimanta dhan* is going on.
		Cooch Behar „ 11 „ Dinhatta ... Mathabhanga ... Meckligunge ...	6·08 16·59 6·67 5·59	Continuous rainy weather, but not such violent falls as in the previous two weeks: occasional breaks of sunshine. Much of the *bitri* must now be lost. The rivers have overflowed, and all the rice in the lowlands is submerged. The *bitri* may, however, still be an average crop, as a great deal more land than usual was sown with early rice this year. In the town of Cooch Behar rice has reached the almost famine price of Rs 5 per maund. This, howover, can be but temporary; when the new rice comes into the market prices must fall to some extent, and it is only the rain which is keeping it out. The great fear is that the excessive rains now may cause a deficieney in the rainfall later on and a consequent failure of the *haimanti* crop. Public health continues good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	17	Dacca July 13 '78 Moonsheegunge (for week ending 10th)... Manickgunge (for week ending 11th)...	8·69 2·76 0·65	Very heavy rain on the night of the 11th instant, which will do much good in high lands. The state and prospects of the crops are good. A little damage was done by the river rising too suddenly, but otherwise the prospects are very good.
	18	Furreedpore, July 14 '78 Madaripore ...	5·83 2·16*	Slight showers every day up to the evening of the 11th; since then it has been raining almost continuously, and over five inches of rain have fallen in 36 hours. The crops are generally prosperous. Those on the chur lands have suffered from the rise of the rivers, but this must be expected; they never flourish unless there is drought in the rest of the district. The crops in some places are said to have suffered from want of rain, but the recent fall must have been enough for everybody.
	19	**Backergunge, „ 11 „**	4·97	Weather—seasonable throughout the week. The prospects of the crops are good. Some *aus* rice has been cut. Prices have slightly fallen. Public health is good. Some cattle disease is still about.
	20	**Mymensingh, „ 12 „**	6·66	Weather—cloudy, with nearly constant light rain at head-quarters. The rainfall in the sub-divisions has been much less heavy. Good accounts of the state and prospects of the crops have been receivd from all quarters, except Jamalpore sub-division, where the floods have been unusually heavy, so much so that the whole low country is under water. Unless the rivers rapidly subside much damage will result.
	21	**Tipperah, „ 12 „** **Brahmunbaria ...** **Chandpore ...**	2·08 1·59 2·60	Strong winds from the south and south-east, with occasional heavy showers. Sky cloudy. The *aus* and *amun* crops are looking well. In a few places the former is being reaped.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	**Chittagong, „ 11 „**	3·08	The weather continues fairly cool, though the rainfall so far has been considerably under the average. As regards the crops there is nothing new to report. At head-quarters prices on the 8th rose to the unprecedented rate of Rs. 5-8 per maund for common rice owing to the exhaustion of supplies. They have since fallen from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-14 per maund.
	23	**Noakholly „ 11 „**	2·27	High southerly wind during the week. Weather showery, but wanting in the heavy rain usual at this season. The prospects of the crops are good. Cultivation for the *amun* crop still continues.
	24	**Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 9 „**	2·17	Weather—generally hot, but a little cooler after the occasional falls of rain. The joom crops are doing well. There is a scarcity of food-grain in the Rangamuttee Bazar, where rice is selling at six seers per rupee. It is reported that on the 8th instant there were only about 25 maunds of rice in the whole market. Measures are being taken to obtain rice from Chittagong.
		Hill Tipperah „ 10 „	1·22	There was no rain during the first part of the week. In the last two days it has been raining continually, but not heavily. The crops are progressing favourably everywhere. Public health is good.

---

* Madaripore rainfall only includes that up to the 11th. In all probability there has been a heavy fall there since.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	25	Patna, July 13 '78	8·38	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	26	Gya, „ 13 „	2·26	The sky was almost cloudy. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 99·8°. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of rice and other crops are going on. In the Nowada sub-division the rainfall during the week was rather insufficient, but more is expected. The health of the people is good.
		Nowada ...	1·25	
		Aurungabad ...	2·89	
		Jehanabad ...	4·63	
	27	Shahabac, „ 13 „	1·24	Rain has fallen heavily in all parts of the district during the week. So far the prospects of the crops are very good throughout the district.
	28	Durbhunga, „ 13 „	4·04	Weather—cool and showery. The transplanting of the rice seedlings is going on. There has been sufficient rain and the prospects of the crops are good. The general health is satisfactory.
	29	Mozufferpore, „ 13 „	2·76	Weather—cool and showery. Transplantation of rice seedlings is going on rapidly, and the prospects of all crops are very good.
		Hajeepore ...	3·02	
		Seetamurhee ...	3·80	
	30	Sarun, „ 13 „	3·02	Weather—hot and cloudy. Rain has been general throughout the district, and has done much good both in enabling the ryots to prepare the lands as yet unsown for *bhadoi* and *khurreef* sowings, and in reviving the crops that had commenced to wither. The manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) has commenced. Continuous rain is much wanted.
		Sewan ...	1·16	
		Gopalgunge ...	1·32	
	31	Chumparun, „ 13 „	8·73	Weather—cloudy, with frequent showers. The rain has been of much benefit. Prospects continue good.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32	Monghyr, „ 13 „	4·28	Very heavy rain on the 12th and lighter rain at intervals during the week *Janera* is coming up and will probably be a good crop.
		Beguserai ...	2·79	
		Jamui ...	2·93	
	33	Bhagulpore, „ 13 „	4·99	Weather—very rainy. Agricultural operations are steadily being carried on. The transplanting of *aghani* has commenced. Prices, however, do not fall.
	34	Purneah, „ 13 „	5·26	Constant rain and cloudy weather. The prospects of the crops are good, with the exception of indigo.
		Kissengunge ...	5·44	
		Arrareah ...	6·93	
	35	Maldah, „ 13 „	6·11	Weather—cloudy throughout the week. Four days' rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder. Very sultry, with only occasional puffs of wind. The prospects of the crops are good. Indigo manufacture has begun. Public health is good.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 14 „	1·61	Rainfall very uneven: lighter to the south-west. The state and prospects of the crops are good everywhere. Transplanting of rice is as uneven as the rainfall: very backward in some places, well forward in others. *Janera* pro-mises well everywhere, but may be damaged for want of sunshine.
		Rajmehal ...	14·9	
		Pakour ...	2·83	
		Jamtara ...	2·98	
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	37	Cuttack July 13 '78	0·11	Weather—fine and hot, with cloudless skies. Sowing has almost been finished. *Beali* and *sarad* are growing, but not in a flourishing state for want of sufficient rain which is urgently wanted everywhere in the district. In some places *beali* is being weeded. Cholera is still prevalent.
	38	Pooree „ 11 „	1·51	Weather—seasonable. Rain is much wanted in the northern part of the Khoorda sub-division. The crops are good in the other parts of the district. but more rain is wanted for weeding. The state of crops in the salt tracts is good. and cultivation is going on briskly there. Common rice is selling at $9\frac{3}{16}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers for a rupee. The rise in the price in the city is due to a deficiency in the supplies from the mofussil. The supply to some of the markets in the district is not sufficient. Probably a few good showers of rain would bring the stocks into the market. Rice in small quantities is exported to the Madras Presidency, and there is a barque waiting for cargo in Pooree roads.
		Khoorda ...	0·05	
	39	Balasore, „ 12 „	0·30	The rainfall of the week has been very scanty, and very irregularly distributed In some places the crops have been damaged and cultivation stopped. On the whole the rainfall has been altogether insufficient, and the unseasonable drought causes anxiety.
OTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, July 12 '78	2·48	Weather—seasonable. The present prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are good. In some places the transplanting of rice has begun. Cholera in the Pachumba sub-division is diminishing.
	41	Lohardugga, „ 13 „	1·11	More or less rain is reported to have fallen all over the district. At head-quarters and in the vicinity the rainfall has been very scanty. Agricultural operation are in full progress. All crops promise exceedingly well, though somewhat backward.
	42	Singbhoom „ 12 „	1·64	Weather—very unseasonable during the week. The last fall of rain was on the 5th, and since not a drop has fallen. The sky has been clear and uncloudy, without sign of rain, and the weather hot. Want of rain has been much felt. The paddy fields are quite dry and cracked, instead of having some inches of water in them. The young paddy plants, although they will still revive if rain fall immediately, have commenced to feel the effects of the want of rain and are looking yellow. Health of the district is good.
	43	Manbhoom „ 13 „	0·09	The rains are scanty. During the first days of the week the weather was unseasonably hot. Rain in small quantity fell on the 12th. During the early part of the week the weather was unfavourable for the crops, and information has been received from the north of the district that seedling rice was not doing well owing to want of rain.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16*th July* 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878.	Rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·65	0·70	21·71	6th July	
		Cutwa	1·23	1·96	20·28	ditto	
		Culna	0·70	1·19	25·25	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	1·52	0·55	13·28	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·91	0·57	14·88	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·27	1·64	19·12	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	6·97	0·51	21·64	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	6·44	Not recd.	21·13	29th June	
		Hetampore	4·97	ditto	16·59	ditto	
		Roypore	0·92	ditto	14·96	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·34	0·62	10·17	6th July	
		Tumlook	0·65	1·21	18·94	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·45	2·39	18·60	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0·90	0·97	11·78	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·67	Not recd.	9·89	29th June	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2·73	1·22	31·31	6th July	
		Serampore	1·53	2·15	24·46	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·60	2·09	25·08	ditto	
		Maheshreka	2·47	1·75	25·90	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	1·14	0·77	8·99	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·14	1·79	22·85	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·11	2·14	28·26	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	0·62	2·07	27·51	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·07	1·61	23·54	ditto	
		Baraset	2·16	1·75	27·09	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·03	0·97	20·57	ditto	
		Barripore	1·15	2·95	22·05	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·75	2·97	30·23	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·44	2·60	24·69	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·65	1·06	25·02	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	3·46	1·50	20·69	ditto	
		Bongong	1·10	4·04	29·36	ditto	
		Meherpore	2·23	0·91	16·53	ditto	
		Chooadanga	0·98	1·11	26·15	ditto	
		Kooshtea	4·07	1·54	25·86	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·01	1·12	31·19	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·85	2·35	30·31	ditto	
		Narail	0·81	0·36	21·20	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·85	1·97	25·39	ditto	
		Jhenidah	2·33	1·95	23·99	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·87	1·53	25·38	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·35	1·05	25·83	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	4·01	4·89	24·57	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	6·63	1·36	21·31	ditto	
		Lallbagh	3·87	2·06	18·79	ditto	
		Jungypore	2·75	1·40	18·58	ditto	
		Azimgunge	2·41	0·72	18·18	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1·81	2·42	16·94	ditto	
		Kandee	1·43	1·83	19·39	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	8·51	10·08	33·81	ditto	
		Raigunge	6·91	4·73	28·58	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	8·04	2·80	20·19	ditto	
		Chanchal	6·79	3·95	19·75	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	2·50	1·35	20·43	ditto	
		Nattore	5·24	1·98	24·20	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	12·40	7·17	42·65	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	9·01	3·82	44·20	ditto	
		Kurigram	12·03	7·67	49·89	ditto	
		Bagdogra	21·47	8·69	70·16	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	3·92	2·66	24·71	ditto	
		Sherpore	2·43	2·82	27·14	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	5·48	1·02	24·37	ditto	
		Panchbibi	5·99	7·01	25·73	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	4·05	2·52	26·80	ditto	
		Serajgunge	5·77	0·76	25·89	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	13·86	9·05	46·99	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	11·56	9·65	42·04	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	11·88	5·98	51·04	ditto	
		Boda	13·40	8·58	46·99	ditto	
		Buxa	24·70	19·30	67·26	ditto	
		Titalya	19·73	4·48	46·09	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	35·77	9·93	85·91	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878.	Rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca … Telegraph Office	0·81	1·83	21·83	6th July	
		Dacca … Hospital	0·68	2·09	25·08	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	3·44	3·02	35·82	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·85	Not recd.	14·35	29th June	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	1·94	1·56	24·91	6th July	
		Goalundo	4·57	2·04	24·99	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·86	2·12	32·12	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd June.
	Backergunge	Burrisal	2·21	5·24	26·02	ditto	
		Perozepore	1·71	4·52	30·22	ditto	
		Patooakhally	6·07	5·53	28·88	ditto	
		Bhola	4·50	4·49	27·43	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	4·32	3·07	34·93	ditto	
		Jamalpore	6·94	3·44	39·00	ditto	
		Atia	5·10	0·34	21·42	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	7·03	0·78	35·27	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	6·15	2·39	28·32	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	7·09	1·49	31·95	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	9·41	2·35	42·27	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	8·83	3·50	34·97	ditto	
		Fenny	9·41	2·37	33·72	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	7·34	2·19	39·61	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·93	0·63	29·47	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill	4·59	2·21	31·73	ditto	
		Kuma	3·42	1·40	30·46	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	2·26	0·42	33·87	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	2·01	2·83	9·57	ditto	
		Behar	4·78	0·50	9·65	ditto	
		Barh	3·48	1·93	10·20	ditto	
		Dinapore	1·50	2·70	8·42	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	5·67	2·20	12·42	ditto	
		Nowadah	3·00	3·40	13·42	ditto	
		Aurungabad	4·04	3·09	10·77	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2·75	1·04	9·85	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	2·27	4·05	11·60	ditto	
		Sasseram	5·01	1·26	9·88	ditto	
		Buxar	2·01	0·82	8·23	ditto	
		Bhuboouh	2·00	2·40	9·36	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	4·70	1·37	13·95	ditto	
		Hajeepore	0·90	0·34	4·51	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	4·36	1·87	16·26	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	7·11	1·26	14·10	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	8·83	1·92	15·46	ditto	
		Tajpore	7·62	6·38	19·05	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·94	0·52	5·60	ditto	
		Sewan	1·04	0·93	6·23	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	1·70	0·36	7·95	ditto	
		Bettiah	1·69	3·48	8·45	ditto	
		Segowlee	1·74	1·25	9·64	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	2·21	1·57	9·09	ditto	
		Begooserai	3·95	2·75	13·04	ditto	
		Jamooee	2·03	2·17	11·55	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	6·23	1·66	16·18	ditto	
		Soopool	3·70	1·50	10·78	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	2·20	5·60	17·79	ditto	
		Banka	6·72	2·62	17·06	ditto	
		Sonbursa	4·14	3·00	14·34	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	12·28	3·36	23·84	ditto	
		Kissengunge	7·95	7·05	26·13	ditto	
		Arrareah	9·88	1·17	27·25	ditto	
		Nya Doomka	3·55	1·97	11·60	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal	14·70	13·90	48·47	ditto	
		Deoghur	3·28	7·11	21·06	ditto	
		Godda	7·41	2·48	22·80	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th June 1878.	Rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack... Telegraph Office	5·81	8·80	15·77	6th July	
		Cuttack... Hospital ...	7·68	Not recd	16·57	29th June	
		Jajpore	0·90	ditto	9·90	ditto	
		Kendraparah	3·00	ditto	11·20	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	3·00	ditto	8·40	ditto	
		False Point	0·76	0·88	10·24	6th July	
	Pooree	Pooree	1·02	3·14	6·80	ditto	
		Khurdah	2·72	1·18	10·21	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·29	0·58	16·97	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0·25	1·97	14·46	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·67	0·36	15·57	ditto	
		Sorah	0·63	1·32	17·94	ditto	
		Chandbally	2·09	0·64	16·89	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	1·52	Not recd.	8·46	29th June	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	2·34	1·16	9·67	6th July	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	3·32	1·43	10·49	ditto	
		Pachamba	3·88	0·23	9·23	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	2·46	1·05	14·65	ditto	
		Palamow	1·32	0·50	6·47	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	3·14	1·99	17·28	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	4·69	1·47	21·46	ditto	
		Govindpore	2·84	0·35	13·34	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	6·28	4·98	68·86	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	3·08	Not recd	36·23	29th June	
		Golaghat	1·42	ditto	36·82	ditto	
		Jorhat	0·36	ditto	29·83	ditto	
		Akyab	?	6·22	22·42	6th July	Not received 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	Nil	0·58	4·73	ditto	
		Jaipur	1·03	2·00	4·59	ditto	
		Sambhar	Nil	1·45	4·28	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 13*th July* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th July 1878.

Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
				Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
July 7th	10	29·704	29·725	89·1	82·0	73	S W	6·0	0·03	CK	c
	16	29.620	29·641	88·5	83·0	78	S	7·7	......	C, K, CS	c
8th	10	29·726	29·747	88·2	81·7	75	S W	5·8	0·05	K	c
	16	29·641	29·662	89·3	81·0	68	S W	11·3	......	FK, K, CS	c
9th	10	29·743	29·764	89·0	81·5	71	S W	8·8	......	K	c
	16	29·647	29·668	90·0	79·4	61	S W	11·2	......	C	c
10th	10	29·733	29·754	88·7	80·8	70	W by S	13·5	......	CF, K	c
	16	29·628	29·649	90·5	81·0	65	S W by S	12·8	......	C	c
11th	10	29·729	29·750	88·8	82·0	74	S W	11·8	......	C	c
	16	29·650	29·672	84·0	77·8	74	S W	9·7	0·11	PC	o, g
12th	10	29·713	29·734	87·5	82·5	80	W S W	10·8	......	PC, C	o
	16	29·591	29·612	86·1	79·8	75	W S W	11·2	......	P	o, d
13th	10	29·665	29·687	80·8	79·6	95	S by W	3·3	0·63	P	o, g
	16	29·532	29·553	88·0	82·8	80	S W	6·2	......	K	c
July 7th	10	29·727	29·733	90·5	84·5	77	S W	19	......	......	sea rough
	16	29·649	29·655	89	84	80	S S W	16	......	......	b, c
8th	10	29·742	29·748	90	83·5	75	S S W	17	......	......	b, c
	16	29·671	29·677	90	83	73	S S W	16	......	......	sea rough
9th	10	29·776	29·782	85·5	82·5	88	S W	17	0·48	......	p
	16	29·678	29·684	89·5	83	75	S S W	16	......	......	b, c
10th	10	29·755	29·761	90	83	73	S W	19	......	......	clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
	16	29·660	29·666	89·5	83	75	S S W	16	......	......	ditto ditto
11th	10	29·761	29·767	90	84	77	S W	19	......	......	strong wind, clouds low, moving rapidly [with scud
	16	29·663	29·669	90	84	77	S S W	20	......	......	ditto ditto
12th	10	29·739	29·745	90·5	85	79	S W	19	......	......	clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
	16	29·642	29·648	90	84	77	W	20	......	......	o, b, c
13th	10	29·676	29·682	86·5	82·5	84	S W	17	0·19	......	p, strong wind
	16	29·568	29·574	88	84	84	S S W	4	......	......	clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
July 7th	10	29·722	29·813	85·5	80	78	S S E	6	0·09	......	g, ditto ditto
8th	10	29·745	29·836	87	82	80	S S E	7	0·20	......	b, c
9th	10	29·749	29·840	87·5	82·5	78	S	7	0·12	......	g, dark gloomy weather
10th	10	29·732	29·822	88	82·5	78	S S W	8	......	......	b, c
11th	10	29·736	29·827	87·5	82·0	78	S	7	0·82	......	g
12th	10	29·738	29·830	80·5	78·5	91	S E	7	7·50	......	g, thunderstorm
13th	10	29·641	29·733	81	79·5	93	S S W	4	1·90	......	thunderstorm
July 7th	10	29·828	29·849	87	83	84	N E	2	......	......	b, c
8th	10	29·831	29·852	87	83	84	S W	1	0·25	P	b, c
9th	10						Not received.				
10th	10										
11th	10	29·841	29·863	80	76	82	E S E	2	0·35	......	
12th	10	29·812	29·834	84	81	87	W	2	0·82	......	b, c, b
13th	10	29·754	29·775	88	82	76	S W	2	0·18	......	g, c
July 7th	10	29·837	29·878	86·5	81·5	80	W N W	5	......	......	b, sea very smooth
8th	10	29·849	29·890	86	81	80	W N W	5	......	......	
9th	10	29·853	29·894	86·5	81·0	78	N W	5	......	......	atmosphere unusually clear
10th	10	29·853	29·894	86	81	80	W N W	6	......	......	b
11th	10	29·853	29·894	86	81	80	W	4	......	......	b
12th	10	29·816	29·857	87	81	76	N W	5	......	......	b, c
13th	10	29·764	29·805	87	80·5	74	W N W	6	......	......	b
July 7th	10	29·653	29·733	88	79·5	68	S S W	6	0·07	......	b, c
8th	10	29·666	...	......	......	...	......	3	......	......	b, c
9th	10	29·688	29·768	90	79	60	S S W	4	......	......	b, c
10th	10	29·682	29·762	91	81·5	65	S S W	6	......	......	b, c
11th	10	29·699	29·779	91.5	81·0	62	S S W	7	......	......	b c
12th	10	29·663	29·743	92·5	81·5	61	S S W	6	......	......	b c
13th	10	29·598	29·678	91	81	63	S W	4	......	......	threatening weather
July 7th	10	29·739	29·754	87·5	82	78	W S W	12	......	......	o, b c
8th	10	29·733	29·748	91	82	67	S W	7	......	......	g
9th	10	29·754	29·769	89	82·5	75	S S W	9	......	......	p, c
10th	10	29·749	29·764	92	83	67	S S W	10	0·02	......	b, c
11th	10	29·772	29·7·7	92	83	67	W S W	11	0·21	......	p
12th	10	29·734	29·749	92	83·5	69	S W	11	......	......	b, c
13th	10	29·678	29·693	90	82·5	72	W S W	11	......	......	threatening weather
July 7th	10	29·751	29·782	87	77·5	64	W	4	......	......	b, c
8th	10	29·751	29·782	87	78·5	67	S W	3	......	......	b, c
9th	10	29·780	29·811	88·5	78	61	W S W	1	......	......	b, c
10th	10	29·780	29·811	88	79	66	W	2	......	......	b, c
11th	10	29·792	29·823	88·5	79·5	66	S	3	......	......	b, c
12th	10	29·773	29·804	90·5	78·5	57	S W	3	......	......	b, c
13th	10	29·692	29·723	90·5	79	58	W	3	......	......	b, c
	10										
	16										
	10										
	16										
	10										
	16										
	10						Not received.				
	16										
	10										
	16										
	10										
	16										
	10										
	16										
July 7th	10	29·832	29·872	85	79·5	78	S	6	0·28	......	b, c
8th	10	29·853	29·894	84	79·5	81	S S W	6	0·62	......	b, c
9th	10	29·841	29·881	85	80	79	S E	6	0·84	......	b, c
10th	10	29·864	29·905	84	79	79	S E	6	0·22	......	b, c
11th	10	29·853	29·894	84·5	80·5	83	S	8	7·13	......	o, b c
12th	10	29·848	29·889	83·5	78·5	79	S S W	7	5·76	......	continuous rain for upwards 12 hours
13th	10	29·796	29·837	78·5	77·5	95	W N W	9		......	ditto ditto

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 13th July 1878.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th July 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
July	7th	155·3	29·680	84·2	92·7	12·1	80·6	81·1	1·023	79·9	87	Till 8 A.M. S W, till 12-30 P.M. WNW through W, till 4 P.M. S through W and S W, till midnight S by W.	144	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, *t*, *d*, *l* and *r*.
,,	8th	152·6	·702	84·2	92·2	12·9	79·3	80·5	·992	79·0	84	Till 12-30 P.M. WSW through SW, till midnight S S W through SW.	167	0·05	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *p*.
,,	9th	154·8	·703	84·8	91·7	11·7	80·0	80·1	·965	78·2	80	Till 11 A.M. W by S through SW, till 3 P.M. S S W through SW, till 7 P.M. SW by W through S W, till midnight SW by S.	180	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear.
,,	10th	153·1	·697	85·2	92·9	11·4	81·5	80·4	·972	78·4	79	Till noon W S W through S W. till midnight S W.	240	,,	Cloudy.
,,	11th	148·6	·697	83·5	93·0	10·8	82·2	79·8	·968	78·2	84	Till 7 P.M. S W, till midnight S.	188	0·11	Cloudy, *p*, *o*, and *g*.
,,	12th	135·2	·672	83·2	90·7	9·0	81·7	80·1	·988	78·9	87	Till noon S W, till 4 P.M. S through S W, till midnight S E veering round W N and E.	206	0·03	Cloudy, *a*, *d*, and *t*.
,,	13th	144·9	·614	81·2	88·1	11·3	76·8	79·9	1·006	79·4	94	Till 2-30 A.M. NW through S W and W, till 10 A.M. S through W and S W, till midnight SW.	123	0·60	Cloudy, *o* and *g*.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·681
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·549
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	83·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	83·9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	16·2
The maximum temperature during the seven days ...	...	93·0
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...	...	85
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th July 1878 ...	...	0·82
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	2·41
The total fall from 1st January to 13th July 1878 ...	...	24·44
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	26·68

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *l* lightning reflection, *p* passing temporary showers and *d* drizzling.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 15th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of May 1878.

Kendrapara Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC. (1) PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
85	Paddy	12,780	25,560	20,138	720	27,115	259 14 0	......
63	Rice	23,009	79,878	27,827	995	35,648	469 14 9	......
15	Salt	2,550	12,750	3,881	141	3,688	30 8 0	......
26	Jaggery	4,190	21,050	7,002	251	4,298	50 10 0	......
1	Hides	400	4,000	558	20	800	8 10 0	......
23	Sleepers	10,070	20,515	14,093	503	20,145	190 2 0	......
6	Gram	1,570	3,425	1,769	63	2,220	32 9 0	......
6	Myrabolums	3,746	7,492	3,746	134	5,360	79 3 6	......
1	Piece-goods, &c.	900	40,000	900	32	1,280	19 8 0	......
2	Oil-cake	400	374	745	27	1,080	10 14 0	......
1	Khurree	100	100	175	8	64	0 14 0	......
1	Ghooting	100	75	367	13	195	1 12 0	......
1	Garlic	108	1,080	145	5	80	1 4 0	......
2	Firewood	300	37	548	20	160	2 10 0	......
3	Tamarind	175	350	313	11	110	1 12 0	......
5	Straw	500	69	899	32	344	4 2 0	......
26	Timbers	5,970	19,350	9,110	326	12,193	123 6 0	......
9	Bamboos	662	79	1,218	40	1,480	15 8 0	......
2	Gallnuts	400	400	634	23	920	9 0 0	......
2	Gunnies	631	8,187	631	23	920	13 6 6	......
1	Gingelly	200	1,000	356	13	520	5 4 0	......
2	Betel-nut	1,457	47,140	1,625	58	2,320	33 0 0	......
1	Tiles	200	50	350	12	480	5 4 0	......
6	Sundries	2,422	46,440	2,546	90	3,552	44 9 3	......
1	Kochila	650	650	796	28	1,120	11 10 0	......
1	Salt fish	10	150	63	2	80	0 12 0	......
1	Cloth	30	600	67	2	90	0 12 0	......
2	Ganja	40	8,000	161	5	210	1 14 0	......
22	Spices	4,488	83,492	7,195	257	11,300	114 5 3	......
13	Passenger boats	......	......	533	19	698	9 14 10	......
283	Empty boats	......	......	28,915	1,031	35,555	340 6 0	......
613	Total ...	78,058	4,32,29 3	1,37,306	4,904	1,74,025	1,893 3 1	0 2·0
9	Total of same month last year ...	650	1,300	1,576	56	524	13 7 3	0 4·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Timbers, 191 in number	......	760	......	......	......	67 0 0	......
	Bamboos, 2,500 in number	......	40	......	......	......	3 11 4	......
	Demurrage on boats	......	......	......	......	......	7 0 0	......
	Total ...	......	800	......	......	......	77 11 4	......
	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	12 6 0	......
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
13	Laterite stone	4,864	77	6,447	230	8,135	68 8 0	......
2	Earthen rings	150	37	281	10	160	1 6 0	......
1	Tools	40	400	77	3	90	0 12 0	......
1	Firewood	384	38	512	18	360	5 0 0	......
2	Portland cement	75	225	208	7	82	1 8 0	......
17	Empty boats	......	......	2,847	101	2,756	30 8 0	......
36	Total ...	5,513	777	10,372	369	11,583	107 10 0	0 1·8
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
57	Boats passed free	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	Total of same month last year ...	......	6	......	......	......	0 6 8	......
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD. (1) PRIVATE.							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11	Total of same month last year ...	1,092	29,835	1,938	69	2,760	35 1 1	......
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Kendrapara Canal—continued.

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
613	Private, including miscellaneous	78,058	4,33,093	1,37,306	4,904	1,74,025	1,970 14 5	......
93	Government stores, including miscellaneous	5,513	777	10,372	369	11,583	107 10 0	......
706	Total ...	83,571	4,33,870	1,47,678	5,273	1,85,608	2,078 8 5	......
10	Total of same month last year ...	650	1,306	1,576	56	524	26 3 11	......

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
...	Private, including miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19	Total of same month last year ...	1,092	29,835	1,938	69	2,760	35 1 1	......
706	Grand Total ...	83,571	4,33,870	1,47,678	5,273	1,85,608	2,078 8 5	......
29	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,742	31,141	3,514	125	3,284	61 5 0	......

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,147 14 0
Amount of tollage for the month	2,078 8 5
Total ...	3,226 6 5
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,763 3 11
Balance at the end of the month	1,463 2 6

High Level Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Salt	1,570	7,850	2,794	100	3,393	40 2 0	......
11	Tamarind	936	4,680	1,876	67	2,278	27 10 6	......
5	Rice	935	3,740	1,872	67	2,273	27 12 0	......
5	Gallnuts	522	522	1,046	37	1,270	15 6 0	......
5	Cotton	490	4,900	1,125	40	924	10 12 8	......
11	Straw	650	203	1,745	62	423	8 5 4	......
4	Jaggery	350	1,750	692	25	408	5 0 0	......
1	Cocoanuts	100	150	204	7	248	3 0 0	......
1	Sundries	100	100	192	7	233	2 13 6	......
1	Timber	10	32	50	2	29	0 4 0	......
58	Empty boats	......	......	6,241	223	5,200	68 1 1	......
3	Passenger boats	......	......	90	3	109	3 1 6	......
21	Paddy	2,836	5,672	5,676	203	6,892	83 4 0	......
137	Total ...	8,499	29,599	23,603	843	23,680	295 8 7	0 2·4
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	*
	MISCELLANEOUS. *							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	* Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

---

* The Canal was closed for repairs during May 1877.

High Level Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
51	Rubble	16,489	258	32,978	1,178	1,178	164 8 0	......
24	Laterite	7,203	112	14,426	515	515	71 12 0	......
2	French shutters	520	2,600	1,468	52	1,783	21 12 0	......
1	Bricks	200	12	435	16	16	4 10 0	......
1	Weeds	170	......	340	12	12	3 0 0	......
1	Furnitures	80	80	140	5	170	1 14 0	......
1	Carpenters' tools	60	300	144	5	175	1 14 0	......
62	Empty boats	......	......	17,789	635	7,107	109 0 0	......
1	Coir rope	80	1,200	189	7	229	2 10 0	......
144	Total ...	24,802	4,562	67,909	2,425	11,185	381 0 0	0 6·5
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Bamboos, 6,000 in number	......	75	......	......	......	15 0 0	......
1	Boats passed free	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	Total ...	......	75	......	......	......	15 0 0	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ABSTRACT.

137	Private, including miscellaneous	8,499	29,599	23,603	843	23,680	295 8 7	......
146	Government stores, including miscellaneous.	24,802	4,637	67,909	2,425	11,185	396 0 0	......
283	Grand Total ...	33,301	34,236	91,512	3,268	34,865	691 8 7	......
...	Grand total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	334 2 3
Amount of tollage for the month	691 8 7
Total ...	1,025 10 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	599 10 7
Balance at the end of the month	426 0 3

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

12	Paddy	3,103	3,490	4,729	169	2,535	11 13 2	......
1	Rice	108	324	207	8	165	0 8 3	......
2	Jaggery	132	528	205	7	98	0 8 2	......
1	Cocoanuts	17	10	32	1	27	0 1 3	......
3	Sand cut stone	1,615	300	2,250	80	2,006	5 10 0	......
16	Rubble	7,557	232	12,513	447	894	14 8 2	......
3	Timbers	854	160	1,289	46	690	3 3 6	......
1	Bamboos	240	40	450	16	208	1 2 0	......
1	Bena grass	385	50	704	25	25	0 7 1	......
9	Passenger boats	......	......	3,411	122	2,557	8 8 5	......
40	Empty boats	......	......	8,717	311	2,801	14 6 8	......
89	Total ...	14,011	5,134	34,507	1,232	12,006	60 12 8	0·9
98	Total of same month last year ...	11,776	9,923	32,496	1,160	12,381	61 0 9	0·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	33 logs	......	70	......	......	......	6 0 0	......
...	500 bamboos	......	18	......	......	......	0 6 8	......
...	128 passengers	......	......	......	......	......	3 8 1	......
...	Total ...	......	88	......	......	......	9 14 9	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	325	......	......	......	24 14 6	......

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

32	Rubble	12,729	516	22,864	816	1,633	57 2 9	......
32	Empty boats	......	......	10,135	362	724	25 5 5	......
64	Total ...	12,729	516	32,999	1,178	2,357	82 8 2	6·7
227	Total of same month last year ...	43,666	1,760	1,10,902	3,961	23,766	277 4 6	2·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Taldunda Canal—(continued.)

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
89	Private, including miscellaneous	14,011	5,222	34,507	1,232	12,006	70 11 5	......
64	Government stores, including ditto ...	12,729	516	32,999	1,178	2,357	82 8 2	......
153	Grand Total ...	26,740	5,738	67,506	2,410	14,363	153 3 7	[illegible]
325	Grand total of same month last year ...	55,442	12,008	1,43,398	5,121	36,147	363 3 9	......

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	76 15 1
Amount of tollage for the month	153 3 7
Total ...	230 2 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	159 7 3
Balance at the end of the month	70 11 5

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

							Rs. A. P.	
21	Betel-leaves	814	5,416	2,690	......	......	21 8 9	......
1	Bamboos	75	30	275	......	......	1 0 6	......
26	Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	2,890	1,44,500	8,525	......	......	74 9 6	......
16	Brass and copper	2,620	63,400	6,500	......	......	56 14 0	......
3	Betel-nuts	200	3,000	700	......	......	5 6 0	......
28	Coal and coke	6,455	2,218	13,550	......	......	105 7 6	......
5	Cotton, raw	550	11,000	1,775	......	......	15 8 6	......
33	Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	3,528	1,20,002	10,500	......	......	91 0 0	......
9	Cotton, piece-goods (European)	640	97,000	2,400	......	......	21 0 0	......
4	Ditto ditto (Indian)	130	26,000	765	......	......	6 11 0	......
18	Curd	850	2,550	3,575	......	......	31 4 6	......
690	Empty boats	......	......	66,320	......	......	307 0 2	......
34	Earthenware	3,923	945	8,415	......	......	45 11 0	......
111	Fruits and nuts	8,930	19,440	21,200	......	......	78 12 6	......
4	Fish	68	120	190	......	......	1 8 0	......
10	Firewood	440	130	1,605	......	......	7 0 3	......
1	Furniture	10	100	80	......	......	0 11 3	......
68	Grain and pulse	8,357	33,385	20,850	......	......	168 0 3	......
1	Gunny-bags	30	12	150	......	......	1 5 0	......
4	Gunny-cloth	73	730	490	......	......	1 14 6	......
1	Glass-ware	100	1,000	300	......	......	2 10 0	......
3	Hides of cattle, untanned	230	2,675	635	......	......	5 4 0	......
4	Horns	275	6,875	1,000	......	......	8 12 0	......
5	Indigo seed	1,600	24,000	3,050	......	......	26 11 0	......
2	Iron	63	630	400	......	......	2 12 0	......
1	Jute, raw	50	150	150	......	......	1 5 0	......
1	Lime	50	300	100	......	......	0 8 0	......
2	Linseed	450	1,350	975	......	......	8 8 6	......
74	Mustard	13,898	54,787	31,085	......	......	243 11 9	......
4	Miscellaneous	90	205	650	......	......	3 13 0	......
1	Other oilseed	150	600	350	......	......	1 5 0	......
3	Other saline substances	315	780	890	......	......	7 9 6	......
1	Oil-cake	40	40	125	......	......	0 7 6	......
712	Passenger boats	......	......	34,695	......	......	253 9 9	......
25	Paddy	2,991	5,786	6,230	......	......	26 1 6	......
1	Portland cement	100	250	350	......	......	3 1 0	......
218	Rice	46,392	1,42,674	85,280	......	......	673 0 6	......
88	Salt	26,202	1,04,883	50,350	......	......	411 10 0	......
33	Sand	15,075	1,089	28,000	......	......	128 5 0	......
38	Sugar, unrefined	4,420	16,482	10,785	......	......	50 8 6	......
1	Ditto, refined	20	200	100	......	......	0 6 0	......
6	Silk, raw	120	1,60,000	1,300	......	......	11 6 0	......
20	Straw	3,344	1,635	11,325	......	......	42 7 6	......
2	Stone and marble	400	8,000	800	......	......	7 0 0	......
2	Reed	70	70	300	......	......	1 8 0	......
12	Timber	1,095	2,169	3,600	......	......	24 3 6	......
23	Tobacco	1,757	10,342	5,365	......	......	44 7 0	......
109	Vegetable	5,379	7,779	16,185	......	......	72 6 9	......
2	Other fibers, raw	110	550	350	......	......	3 4 6	......
23	Sâl leaves	1,225	2,455	5,500	......	......	48 2 0	......
4	Ditto, piles	1,245	659	1,880	......	......	16 7 6	......
6	Wheat	810	2,340	2,010	......	......	17 9 3	......
1	Tile	25	12	125	......	......	0 7 6	......
7	Spices	725	7,250	2,030	......	......	18 6 9	......
2,517	Total ...	1,69,399	10,97,995	4,76,825	17,030	2,04,734	3,210 0 2	0 3
1,389	Total of same month last year ...	1,19,726	3,48,490	2,66,420	9,515	1,90,378	3,274 1 9	0 3·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers, 5,447 in number	......	......	......	......	......	80 7 7	......
3	Boats passed free	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	80 7 7	......
7	Total of same month last year ...	......	511	......	......	......	39 13 9	......

Midnapore Canal—(continued.)

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
103	Brick	42,075	6,397	69,525	......	......	608 5 6	......
1	Iron and its manufacture	300	3,000	850	......	......	7 7 0	......
138	Empty boats	......	......	18,600	......	......	142 5 3	......
1	Broken brick	150	20	300	......	......	1 8 0	......
6	Coal and coke	3,600	1,117	6,700	......	......	27 12 0	......
2	Sâl timber	480	1,200	1,700	......	......	15 0 0	......
251	Total ...	46,605	11,734	97,675	3,488	51,400	802 5 9	3·
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil							
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
2,520	Private, including miscellaneous	1,69,399	10,97,995	4,76,825	17,030	2,04,734	3,290 7 9	......
251	Government stores, including miscellaneous	46,605	11,734	97,675	3,488	51,400	802 5 9	......
2,771	Grand Total ...	2,16,004	11,09,729	5,74,500	20,518	2,56,134	4,092 13 6	......
1,396	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,19,726	3,49,001	2,66,420	9,515	1,90,378	3,313 15 6	......

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	333 10 5
Amount of tollage for the month	4,092 13 6
Total ...	4,426 7 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3,823 12 9
Balance at the end of the month	602 11 2

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Betel-nuts	4	100	50	......	......	0 14 6	......
2	Bamboos, 218 in number	79	32	425	......	......	4 9 9	......
6	Coal	1,170	212	2,325	......	......	36 12 9	......
1	Cotton, raw	5	109	30	......	......	0 3 3	......
2	Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	61	3,900	400	......	......	4 11 6	......
1	Cotton piece-goods (European)	18	1,500	275	......	......	1 14 3	......
3	Cocoanuts, 2,050 in number	42	68	500	......	......	9 1 0	......
5	Earthenware	245	119	775	......	......	7 3 0	......
678	Empty boats	......	......	82,120	......	......	1,086 0 6	......
15	Fruits and nuts of all kinds	556	1,009	2,320	......	......	27 8 9	......
4	Firewood	468	39	1,115	......	......	8 7 9	......
3	Hemp	650	2,600	1,150	......	......	7 14 6	......
2	Hartal wood	300	132	600	......	......	7 9 9	......
3	Iron and its manufactures	240	480	1,375	......	......	19 13 9	......
2	Lime and limestone	330	109	625	......	......	5 4 6	......
21	Mustard	1,183	4,778	4,155	......	......	44 14 6	......
218	Miscellaneous	12,498	80,879	48,860	......	......	685 2 6	......
10	Mats, 10,100 in number	1,020	5,050	3,815	......	......	26 3 6	......
23	Passenger boats	......	......	1,915	......	......	18 8 9	......
490	Paddy	1,01,539	1,89,539	1,96,720	......	......	3,168 14 3	......
185	Rice	29,970	81,988	59,285	......	......	698 8 3	......
57	Salt	13,380	52,606	28,775	......	......	370 12 9	......
32	Straw, 431 kahuns	5,100	725	9,800	......	......	67 6 0	......
1	Skins, 900 in number	60	3,000	175	......	......	1 3 3	......
1	Spices	4	60	20	......	......	0 2 3	......
7	Sugar, unrefined	305	1,185	1,950	......	......	29 9 6	......
1	Sand	150	150	250	......	......	1 11 6	......
1	Soorkey	100	22	450	......	......	3 1 6	......
8	Timber, 116 in number	448	613	1,425	......	......	16 11 0	......
8	Tobacco	335	1,116	1,425	......	......	12 0 3	......
1,791	Total ...	1,70,260	4,32,111	4,53,105	16,182	3,64,886	6,372 15 3	0 3·3
2,482	Total of same month last year ...	1,98,224	6,09,549	5,21,035	18,608	4,27,984	7,573 4 9	0 3·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Passengers, 116 in number	......	......	......	......	......	3 2 0	......
	Demurrage, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	39 6 0	......
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	42 8 0	......
64	Total of same month last year ...	......	4,884	......	......	......	144 14 9	......

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—(continued.)

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
13	Empty boats	......	......	790	......	......	5 5 9	......
13	Ghooting	2,350	188	3,750	......	......	25 12 6	......
2	Soorkey	250	12	425	......	......	2 14 9	......
28	Total ...	2,600	200	4,965	177	1,948	34 1 0	......
	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...								
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ABSTRACT.

1,791	Private, including miscellaneous	1,70,260	4,32,111	4,53,105	16,182	3,64,886	6,415 7 3	......
28	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,600	200	4,965	177	1,948	34 1 0	......
1,819	Grand Total ...	1,72,860	4,32,311	4,58,070	16,359	3,66,834	6,449 8 3	......
2,546	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,98,224	6,14,433	5,21,035	18,608	4,27,984	7,718 3 6	......

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		349 12 3
Amount of tollage for the month		6,449 8 3
	Total ...	6,799 4 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		6,555 10 0
Balance at the end of the month		243 10 6

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
37	Total of same month last year ...	5,118	16,258	10,060	370	12,953	131 8 3	1·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	Total of same month last year ...	......	1,018	......	......	......	17 11 3	......

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
253	Total of same month last year ...	27,033	6,289	77,386	2,844	79,482	1,033 6 6	0 2·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
4	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	13 7 0	...

ABSTRACT.

...	Private, including miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Government stores, including ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Grand Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
295	Grand total of same month last year ...	32,151	23,565	87,446	3,214	92,435	1,196 1 0	......

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		170 10 0
Amount of tollage for the month		......
	Total ...	170 10 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		170 10 0
Balance at end of the month		Nil.

N.B.—The canal was closed for silt clearance.

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.—Nil.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
35	Total of same month last year ...	5,780	1,901	13,700	504	3,842	99 15 6	0 4·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—Nil.

...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
69	Total of same month last year ...	6,732	563	18,200	669	4,515	120 6 6	0 5·1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ABSTRACT.

...	Private, including miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
...	Grand Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
104	Grand total of same month last year ...	12,512	2,464	31,900	1,173	8,357	220 6 0	......

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	118 3 6
Amount of tollage for the month	......
Total ...	118 3 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	118 3 6
Balance at the end of the month	Nil

N.B.—The Canal was closed for silt clearance.

Patna Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—84 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Rice	35	120	100	3	146	1 8 6	......
3	Other food	266	825	537	19	1,382	14 7 6	......
2	Linseed	530	2,250	1,061	48	2,871	23 0 9	......
1	Other seeds	310	1,460	621	22	1,369	14 1 0	......
2	Building materials	60	441	334	12	391	5 12 3	......
1	Stimulants	175	450	385	13	294	3 0 9	......
4	Cooking utensils	690	320	1,376	49	4,096	42 3 0	......
4	Miscellaneous	688	2,134	1,671	58	4,917	50 12 6	......
14	Empty boats	......	......	1,008	35	1,255	14 0 8	......
5	Passenger boats	......	......	395	14	758	16 4 7	......
37	Total ...	2,754	8,000	7,488	273	17,479	185 3 6	2·0
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Bamboos and bullahs, 347,940 in number ...	......	6,225	......	......	......	172 3 9	......
...	Total ...	......	6,225	......	......	......	172 3 9	......
...	Total of same month last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......